



The Health of Norwich

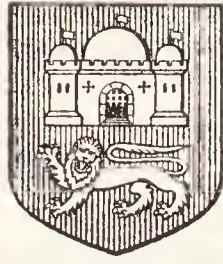


1965



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1965

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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1965)

Lord Mayor:

C. B. JEWSON, ESQ., J.P.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. B. E. E. STEVENSON

Members:

Coun. P. W. BARLOW

„ MISS. V. E. DURRANT

„ MRS. F. E. HANSELL

„ C. A. C. HEWITT

„ G. HOWARD

Coun. E. PRITCHARD

„ L. G. RICHARDS

„ G. ROADLEY-SIMKIN

„ F. H. SELF

Co-opted Members:

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council*

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

DR. A. S. WOOLSTONE

} *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee*

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1965)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare)

CICELY R. HAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

(From 12th April, 1965)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Health)

(1 Vacancy)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers
MARGARET L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S.(Lond.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.Obst.R.C.O.G.(Lond.) (From 1st March, 1965)

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B.(B'ham.), D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.A.
(From 1st October, 1965)

Principal School Dental Officer

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow)

School Dental Officers

A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)

MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glas.)

(1 vacancy)

6 Dental Surgery Assistants (1 vacancy)

Chest Physician (*in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board*)

P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Health Education Organiser:

MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)

17 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses (1 vacancy)

2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (1 vacancy, part-time)

1 Cleansing Attendant

2 Clinic Nurses (*Part-time S.R.Ns.*)

6 Health Visitors Assistants

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

(Vacant)

1 Senior Midwife

14 Domiciliary Midwives (1 vacancy)

District Nursing Superintendent:

MISS H. M. H. LONGHURST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse

1 Senior Nurse

16 District Nurses

2 Bathing Attendants (*Part-time*)

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. M. V. WARNER

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

(Vacant)

Home Helps—the equivalent of 96 whole-time
(11 Vacancies)

Chiropody Service

1 Chief Chiropodist (*Whole-time*)

2 Chiropodists (*Part-time*)

2 Foot Hygiene Attendants (*Part-time*)

2 Home Advisers:

Speech Therapist:

MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T. (*Part-time*)

Public Analyst:

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers

J. E. BRADSHAW, D.M.A.(Senior)

F. J. POND

D. DRANSFIELD

J. M. HART

Adult Training Centre

1 Supervisor, 1 Deputy Supervisor, 4 Assistants, (2 Male, 2 Female)

Junior Training Centre

1 Supervisor, 2 Assistant Supervisors, (1 vacancy)

2 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 25 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic,
1 Apprentice Mechanic

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

10 Inspectors, (2 vacancies), all holding the Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods in addition to the statutory qualification, includes Abattoir Superintendent.

4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors

2 Trainee Meat Inspectors

2 Assistants (Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act)

1 Cleansing Inspector, 2 Assistant Cleansing Inspectors

1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant

K. CAMPLING, D.M.A., A.R.S.H.

Administrative Assistant

A. D. HOLDER, D.M.A. (From 16th August, 1965)

27 Clerks

7 Shorthand-typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.

1 Inspector, 2 Unqualified Assistants, 2 Clerks

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in presenting this statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1965—the 74th of the Medical Officer of Health for Norwich.

Statistics

The population was 119,170. This compares with 119,150 for the previous year and with 119,450 for 1963, and 119,760 for 1962. As before, however, the actual live births being 1,947 outnumbered the actual deaths, being 1,508. As previously noted this is explained by the trend of Norwich folk to move out to the fringe areas.

The Treasurer kindly supplied the figures for the rateable value and for the product of a 1d. rate. There is not much material change in these figures during the year under review. The rateable value was £5,285,962 compared with £5,173,338 the preceding year. The product of a 1d. rate was £21,840 compared with £21,200 in 1964.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate is again slightly higher this year. The crude rate is 16.34 per thousand of the population. When adjusted for population composition on an age and sex basis, however, the figure becomes 17.16 compared with 16.72 last year. It is interesting that the Registrar General records the rate for 1965 for England and Wales as a whole at 18.0 and comments that this is the first year since 1955 when the England and Wales figure has shown a decrease. Why there should continue to be, in Norwich, an increase is not clear though, of course, the adjusted figure is still slightly below that for the country as a whole. Further the difference is statistically significant.*

Last year I reported that the percentage of illegitimate births of live births was 9.86, and commented that practically one birth in ten being an illegitimate birth seemed somewhat a high figure for a Christian community to accept with complacency. It is pleasant to record that this year the figure has fallen somewhat and is now 8.65. This compares with 8.88 for 1963. The England and Wales figure for 1965 was 7.7 which is an increase on the figure for 1964 being 7.2. This trend like the birth rate figure is also contrary to the national trend and is possibly linked in some way with the increased birth rate figure.

* The formula used to compare the local and national rate was—

$$\text{Standard Error} = \text{Sq. Root} \left(\frac{m1^2}{b1} + \frac{m2^2}{b2} \right)$$

Where m1 and m2 are the rates and b1 and b2 are the numbers of births respectively. Standard error = .39. The difference is significant (.84) when it exceeds twice the Standard Error (.78).

The number of Norwich residents who died during the year was 1,508. This gives a crude rate of 12.65 or, on adjustment, 11.64 and compares with an adjusted rate for the preceding year of 11.11. The figure for England and Wales for 1965 was 11.5. The number of deaths exceeded the number for 1964 by 115. It might be thought that such an increase might be significant but, when examined statistically, this was not found to be so.*

As far as deaths from various causes is concerned, lung cancer was responsible for a total of 57, or 3.8 % of the total. Other cancers accounted for a further 14.7 %. The major cause of death accounting for one fifth of all deaths was, of course, coronary disease.

Meteorology

1965 was a relatively sunless, wet year in Norwich. The sunshine recorded amounted only to 1,300 hours, which compares with an average of 1,544 for the years 1959 to 1963. In fact, the last year when the recorded sunshine was below the level for 1965 was 1954. The rain fall amounted to 29.27". In recent years this was exceeded only by that for 1960.

Cremation

903 cremations were carried out in Norwich during the year. This compares with 784 for the preceding year.

The number cremated at the Norwich City Crematorium was 415, of whom 323 were Norwich residents.

Marriage

The number of marriages per 1,000 of the population in Norwich last year was 9.35, which compares with an England and Wales figure of 15.5. The corresponding average for the preceding five years are 8.5 and 15 respectively. I commented last year on the apparently low marriage rate in Norwich. Obviously, this is affected by the fact that Norwich has a somewhat older population than many other towns but, whether this is the complete answer or not, is not clear.

Social Conditions

It is pleasant to record a decrease in the number of people unemployed. The figures, and which relate to an area wider than the City boundary, supplied by the Ministry of Labour, show that in mid-January there were 1,531 and in mid-December 1,224. These figures compare with 2,001 and 1,417 respectively for 1964.

*Mean of deaths 1955—1964 = 1430

Deaths 1965 — mean value = 78

$$\text{S.E.} = \text{Sq. Root} \left(\frac{p \times q}{n} \right) = 38.6$$

Accidental Deaths

A total of 51 accidental deaths occurred last year. This compares with 37 for the preceding year. Of these, 34 were home accidents this year, compared with 23 for the previous year. As before, falls to elderly people in their homes were a major cause of death from accident in the home.

Deaths from road accidents were 17, a rise of 3 on the preceding year.

Health Education

The report on pages 40-43 shows that activity under this head continued on a wide front. However, perhaps one of the major problems during the year was the question of **fluoridation of water**. On page 42 I refer to the meetings which I organised and, indeed in most cases, chaired in the various wards. Although there was, as commented, very wide publicity, including use of mass media for those meetings, a mere half-a-dozen or so attended. It is true that the weather at the time was rather severe. This, however, is a measure of the general public's interest in the preservation of the children's teeth of the community by the adjustment of the fluoride level of the water supply. It is true that some 800 people at the Clinics signed as being in favour of fluoride but, in general, this very widely discussed and virtually universally backed measure seems to have made little impact on the community. It was perhaps then not surprising that the measure should again be defeated in the Council Chamber. However, for the full fluoride story in Norwich I think I cannot do better than reprint below a leader which appeared in the local press,* and here let me say that on this, as on other health matters, I have always found our local press most helpful.

“ANOTHER CHANCE

Norwich City Council has another opportunity on Tuesday to take steps to have the water supply fluoridated for the future benefit of children's teeth.

We say “future” advisedly, other authorities would have to be consulted before it could be done and it might be years before a decision of the kind could be implemented.

The City had the chance to be a pioneer in this matter 12 years ago. It requires courage to be a pioneer rather than to follow a well-blazed trail, but to their credit a substantial minority of members were then in favour of taking part in the Ministry of Health's pilot scheme.

Tablets

Nine years later the Health Committee as in duty bound renewed its efforts on behalf of the children, but again something

*Eastern Evening News, 1st July, 1966

of a smoke screen of propaganda helped to obscure the essential issue.

Though nearly half the Council had by now come round to supporting the measure, it was again defeated, though illogically its value was tacitly admitted by a proposal to issue tablets to mothers of small children. This was not acceptable to the Ministry of Health.

Nothing has occurred in this country in the 12 years since Norwich was first approached by the Ministry of Health to give grounds for doubt about the value of adding a minute amount of fluoride to water that is naturally deficient in it.

The evidence, says the Ministry, "is overwhelming and indisputable". That view is supported by the medical and dental professions locally.

Time will come

It is sad to think of the number of suffering children whose teeth could have been strengthened and pain avoided by taking advantage of the Ministry's offer years ago.

Inevitably a time will come when opponents of this widely accepted public health measure will rank with the well-meaning but misguided folk who resisted the introduction of vaccination to control smallpox. We hope the City Council, which has the welfare of future generations in its hands, will refuse to be side-tracked this time."

On July 5th, 1966, the Council again rejected the proposal.

So far as opportunities for Health Education generally are concerned the only limit would appear to be the availability of staff. In this connection, I would mention that a trial attachment of two Health Visitors to group practices was made during the year. This has, in fact, meant that one Health Visitor completely and the other to a lesser extent, are virtually unavailable for health education purposes. When one bears in mind that our establishment for Health Visitors is about half the recommended figure* anyway, this is a very serious factor. However, I must frankly admit that the establishment is, at the moment, somewhat of academic interest in that we have vacancies which we cannot fill. Again, I think we must, as we have done in so many other spheres of the Department continue to endeavour to train individuals rather than hope to recruit the trained product.

Environmental Health

Last year I commented on the difficulties we were experiencing in inspecting food premises. These stemmed from a shortage of Public Health Inspectors and from the unusually large commitment of meat inspection. Thanks to our own training scheme, the staffing position is not as severe as it was and we have now trained

*An Inquiry into Health Visiting. Report of a Working Party.
H.M.S.O. 1956, para 397.

Authorised Meat Inspectors. Consequently, the huge brunt of the meat inspection work will no longer fall on the shoulders of the Public Health Inspectors. This will, I hope, enable more frequent inspections to be made of food premises.

There were a number of outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. At one dinner, when some 300 people were present, approximately one third were affected. This was, indeed, a high attack rate but fortunately, in most cases the symptoms were not very severe and there were no fatalities. There were several similar instances during the year, though on a smaller scale.

During the year, the Department has come across a new process for cooking fowl. In this process, the birds are cooked for a long period of time at a relatively low temperature in a plastic bag. Thus, anaerobic conditions are virtually simulated. Hobbs,* as might have been expected, found that *Clostridium botulinum* survived in experimentally inoculated chickens cooked by this method. This organism is, of course, the organism which gives rise to the very severe and fatal form of food poisoning known as botulism. I have taken the matter up with the Ministry of Health.

Venereal Disease

Dr. D. W. Higson, has kindly furnished me with his Annual Report for 1965 of the Department of Venereology, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. This report covering as it does the catchment area of the hospital, embraces, of course, a far wider area than just the city. To avoid repaging, Dr. Higson's report is printed as an Appendix on pages 138 to 140.

It is gratifying to note that there is no real increase in venereal disease in the City.

Clean Air

Some years have now elapsed since the passing of the Clean Air Act. It is, therefore, an appropriate time to reflect on what progress has been made in this connection. Norwich because of its situation and location and minimum of very heavy industry has in the past had a head start on other towns in the matter of clean air. What is the position today however? It is now some 7 years since the Health Committee accepted my recommendation that we sample the air of the City.

Apparently smoke in the City of Norwich is not a new problem as the following delightful circular issued by a predecessor of mine shows:

*Hobbs, B. C. and Spooner, J., 1966
Mon. Bull. Minist. Hlth. 25. 132

TO FACTORY OWNERS

Municipal Offices,

July 1st, 1893

Gentlemen,

For some time past, I have been in receipt of complaints from various sources, relating to the nuisance caused by smoke issuing in dense volumes from chimneys in the City.

These facts I naturally brought under the notice of the Sanitary Committee, to which body I expressed my opinion that a substantial nuisance was undoubtedly created in the way complained of.

The Sanitary Committee is most desirous of affecting an improvement in the matter without putting into operation the powers vested in it by Sections 91-94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and relies upon receiving your cordial co-operation.

Yours truly,

H. COOPER PATTIN, M.A., B.C., M.B. (CANTAB.), D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

However, for some years now it has been generally realised that even in dirty smoky industrial towns the domestic chimney is the real culprit rather than the factory chimney.

Today many traditionally smoky towns have adopted Smoke Control Zones with obvious benefit in the shape of cleaner air. One has only to overlook Norwich from Mousehold Heath on a day in summer and a day in winter to appreciate the tremendous difference. In winter there is a smoke pall overhanging the City, in summer it is virtually non-existent. It is now several years since Mr. Smellie, the Chief Public Health Inspector, demonstrated this to the Health Committee by means of photographs.

It seems to me a great pity that Norwich residents should have to put up with smoky conditions when one realises how easy it is to remedy the matter. A number of cities apart from creating Smoke Control Zones in the city centre have taken advantage of the fact that very many houses built since 1947, and certainly all municipal houses in this City, are equipped with appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel. Further, in July, 1959, this City took advantage of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act which enabled the Authority to pass a bye-law requiring all new dwellings to be equipped with appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel. Thus a Smoke Control Zone can very easily be created in post 1947 housing areas.

I hope we will shortly be in a position to again recommend a Smoke Controlled Area for the City—this time initially in the City Centre.

Swimming Pools

It is pleasant to note (as mentioned by Mr. Smellie) that another swimming pool has been provided in the City. It is one at the Hewett School. I am sure all will agree that everybody should be able to swim. This should and indeed is being taught at school.

Staffing Matters

There have been various staff shortages during the year. These have been most keenly felt in medical and in nursing manpower. The latter, of course, embraces midwifery and also health visiting. For some years now the Public Health Medical Service and Nursing Service has not, I think it is generally conceded, been getting its share of the cream of entrants. I think it is fair to say that these Services can never be as popular as Services which are basically engaged in therapy. There is not the glamour associated with Public Health Medical and Nursing work that there is with curative medicine. Furthermore, there is probably more frustration in Public Health work than in other branches. Moreover, salaries on the medical side compare unfavourably with those in other walks of the profession. In order to try and overcome the shortage in manpower during the year we recruited a young doctor on the understanding that we would send him at our expense and on three-quarters salary to take the nine months' course for the Diploma in Public Health. In return the Officer agreed to serve the Authority for three years after obtaining his D.P.H. This, of course, will impose a further strain on the Department in that we shall be one Medical Officer short for nine months.

Acknowledgment

I am grateful for the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year. Without the loyalty and conscientious co-operation of the staff the Department could not continue to function. To all grades of staff I extend my thanks.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68 ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22E.

31st August, 1966.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS
MORTALITY TABLES
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.

STATISTICS

Population	...	...	119,170
Area	...	...	8,165 acres
Inhabited Houses	...	...	42,458 (2.8 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	...	...	£5,285,962
Product of 1d. rate	...	...	£21,840

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	1,947
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	16.34 per 1,000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	17.16 per 1,000 population
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	8.65
Stillbirths	...	...	22
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	11.17 per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	1,969
Infant Deaths	...	...	28
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	...	...	14.38 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate only	...	...	13.49 per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate only	...	...	23.81 per 1,000 illegitimate live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	11.29 per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	7.19 per 1,000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	18.28 per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	0
Deaths	...	...	1,508
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	12.65 per 1,000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	11.64 per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	0.042 per 1,000 population
Respiratory	...	...	0.042 per 1,000 population
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	2.34 per 1,000 population
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.48 per 1,000 population
Other Sites	...	...	1.86 per 1,000 population
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	...	...	0.15 per 1,000 population
Marriage Rate	...	...	9.35 per 1,000 population

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,947 live births recorded in 1965, giving a crude birth rate of 16.34 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 15.92 for 1964.

The England and Wales figure is 18.0 per 1,000 total population and the first year since 1955 that births have fallen compared with the previous year.

In addition there were 22 still-births, representing a rate of 11.17 per 1,000 live and still-births. The rate for 1964 was 15.57.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ...	946	80	1026	11	—	11
Female	833	88	921	10	1	11
Totals...	1779	168	1947	21	1	22

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1,508, equivalent to a crude death rate of 12.65 per 1,000 population. This compares with a rate of 11.69 for 1964. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Infantile Mortality

28 infants died before completing the first year of life, representing a rate of 14.38 per 1,000 live births. This was 3 less than last year when the rate was 16.34. The England and Wales rate for the year was 19.0 and, again, the lowest ever recorded in this country.

Of the 28 infant deaths, 22 occurred before reaching the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.29 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the England and Wales rate of 13.0.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred during 1965. The provisional England and Wales maternal rate is 0.25 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

Tuberculosis

5 persons died from respiratory tuberculosis in the year, giving a death rate of 0.042 per 1,000 population. There were no deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. The rates for 1964 were 0.025 and 0.009 respectively, a total of 0.034 for all forms.

The provisional national rate for all forms of tuberculosis is 0.048

Cancer

279 Norwich residents died from cancer in the year. This gives a death rate of 2.34 per 1,000 population. Included in this number were 57 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, representing a death rate of 0.48 per 1,000 population.

Infectious Diseases

18 deaths were due to infectious diseases (16 Acute Primary Pneumonia, 1 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 1 Infective Hepatitis) giving a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 population. 9 deaths occurred in 1964, representing a rate of 0.08, the figure for 1963 being 26.

Marriages

1,114 marriages took place during the year. This represents a rate of 9.35 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.82 in 1964. The England and Wales Rate is 15.5.

Accidents

Deaths from accidental causes were:—

Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	17
All other accidents (see page 19)	...	...	34

Traffic accidents in Norwich in 1965 also resulted in 177 persons being seriously injured and 764 persons slightly injured, an increase on total injuries on the 1964 figure of 249, or 36%.

579 persons were involved in home accidents that necessitated their attendance at local hospitals.

Included in this number are 50 people (3 adults, 47 children) injured as a result of scalds, and 41 people (2 adults, 39 children) injured as a result of burns.

Nursing Homes

There are 3 Nursing Homes registered in the City, with a bed accommodation of 40, all the Homes were inspected during the year.

Cremation

A total of 903 cremations were carried out at the Norwich City and other Crematoria in 1965. As mentioned in last year's Report the figures were of deaths that occurred in Norwich irrespective of place of residence.

However, 415 cremations were carried out at the Norwich City Crematorium. Of this number 323 were those of Norwich residents.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk, which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravel and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Weather statistics have again been kindly supplied by Mr. J. D. C. Bowring of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston—page 18.

Water Supply

Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer and Manager, has kindly given information on the water supply in Norwich—page 74.

Sewerage

Comments on the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal has been given by Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer—page 77.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is emptied free of charge from business premises, a charge is made for anything additional to this.

Social Conditions

The Ministry of Labour has supplied statistics relating to the number of unemployed in the Norwich administrative area for both the beginning and the end of the year—page 15. It should be pointed out, however, that the Ministry cannot give precise information as to the population of the area.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA 1965

		Mid January	Mid December
EXTRACTIVE			
Agriculture, Forestry and	M	156	97
Fishing	F	—	4
Mining and Quarrying ...	M	1	—
	F	—	—
		<hr/> 157 <hr/>	<hr/> 101 <hr/>

**NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA 1965—continued**

				Mid January	Mid December
MANUFACTURING					
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	M			55	39
	F			13	16
Chemicals	M			2	2
	F			3	4
Metal Manufacture ...	M			11	7
	F			—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	M			28	39
	F			4	8
Vehicles	M			10	7
	F			1	2
Metal Goods	M			18	13
	F			5	—
Textiles	M			7	6
	F			4	1
Leather and Fur Trade ...	M			2	4
	F			—	1
Clothing and Footwear ...	M			44	28
	F			15	7
Bricks, Glass, Pottery, Cement	M			10	7
	F			—	1
Timber, Furniture, etc. ...	M			18	9
	F			—	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing	M			13	11
	F			3	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	M			11	6
	F			1	1
				<hr/> 278 <hr/>	<hr/> 223 <hr/>
SERVICES					
Construction	M			269	227
	F			2	5
Gas, Electricity and Water ...	M			13	17
	F			—	—
Transport and Communications	M			130	76
	F			2	—
Distributive Trades ...	M			163	137
	F			43	20
Insurance, Banking, Finance	M			55	62
	F			3	5
Professional and Scientific ...	M			32	25
	F			11	15

**NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA 1965—continued**

		Mid January	Mid December
Miscellaneous Services ...	M	141	127
	F	21	38
P u b l i c Administration and Defence ...	M	99	68
	F	6	3
Ex Her Majesty's Forces ...	M	8	4
	F	—	—
		<hr/> 998	<hr/> 829
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Persons who have been out of the Employment Field for 12 months or more ...	M	64	39
	F	34	32
		<hr/> 98	<hr/> 71
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/> 1,531	<hr/> 1,224
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS		<hr/> 1,531	<hr/> 1,224
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS 1964		2,001	1,417

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1961-65

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °F				Average Relative Humidity 1965
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Years Min.	1960-1964 Max.	1965 Min.	1965 Max.	
January	38.3	70.2	68.2	48.1	58.9	3.40	2.04	0.78	0.36	1.77	31.1	40.8	33.9	42.3	93.2
February	72.3	62.7	69.6	70.2	29.9	1.45	1.36	0.50	0.78	1.05	32.8	43.3	33.4	41.5	88.5
March	159.5	101.2	104.4	56.0	102.1	0.43	1.17	2.18	3.39	2.32	35.1	46.8	34.0	47.2	86.3
April	129.7	143.1	142.4	117.2	119.3	1.37	1.66	1.89	2.71	3.08	41.7	53.8	38.3	53.5	82.9
May	209.7	158.9	205.8	235.8	147.7	1.25	1.68	1.84	0.93	1.96	44.2	60.2	44.9	59.8	76.0
June	221.8	240.3	197.3	156.4	168.6	1.24	0.41	1.55	3.55	1.57	51.1	65.5	47.6	65.2	77.9
July	160.2	146.3	206.5	206.9	113.9	1.94	2.58	1.67	0.95	3.81	50.9	67.8	49.8	64.8	81.3
August	175.0	151.2	103.6	193.9	188.3	2.75	2.33	4.65	1.55	1.94	51.6	67.7	50.8	67.8	81.0
September	118.7	127.1	142.3	193.6	124.0	3.11	2.57	1.63	0.62	3.71	48.9	65.0	47.7	62.8	84.7
October	131.7	112.5	92.0	107.0	133.7	4.88	1.15	1.36	2.24	0.69	43.7	57.0	43.1	59.6	87.9
November	56.1	39.0	58.5	64.9	74.3	2.54	2.47	2.40	1.66	2.82	38.9	50.0	34.4	45.9	86.1
December	57.6	71.5	52.4	23.7	39.6	2.78	1.91	0.96	2.33	4.55	32.0	42.8	33.8	44.1	91.3
	1530.6	1424.0	1443.0	1473.7	1300.3	27.14	21.33	21.41	21.07	29.27					

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS TO NORWICH RESIDENTS, 1965

	Under 1 year		1-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-55 years		55-65 years		65-75 years		75 and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accidents in the Home—																						
Burns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Gas Leaks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Accidents* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sub-Totals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	2	5	4	14	9	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	1	11	6
TOTALS ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	2	—	2	3	1	5	4	7	5	15	20	31

*Deaths from Other Accidents male and female shown above comprise:—

	Males	Females	Age
Drowning	—	1	60
Barbiturate poisoning	—	1	46
Knocked off elevated platform by overhead cable	1	—	39
Run over by train	1	—	46
Struck head on cupboard door	—	1	67
Fall from cycle	1	—	68

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1965

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	767	14	3	1	3	6	9	17	39	159	237	279
	F	741	8	3	1	3	5	4	13	27	83	164	430
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	7	3
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	19	5
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	3	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	72	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	14	27	24
	F	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	21	24	29
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	32	48
	F	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	30	93

RETURN OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1965

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and under 2 weeks		2 and under 3 weeks		3 and under 4 weeks		Total under 1 month		1 and under 3 months		3 and under 6 months		6 and under 9 months		9 and under 12 months		Total under One Year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Acute Bronchiolitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Premature Birth ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Birth Injury ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Causes ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Totals	9	5	3	2	2	—	—	1	14	8	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	11

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate	}	Please refer to page 12
Still-Birth Rate		
Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and		
Peri-natal Mortality Rates		
Maternal Mortality Rate		

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not maintain any Home for the accommodation of mothers and children. However, full consideration is given by the Health Committee to unmarried mothers in need of assistance, and, in certain cases, where social and financial circumstances warrant it, the Committee accepts financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of the mother in a Mother and Baby Home. Approaches on behalf of 2 cases were made during the year, but in both instances, the applicants withdrew on being asked to disclose financial details.

The Health Visitors pay special attention, where necessary, to the care of illegitimate children.

An annual grant is made—£200 in 1965—to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Social Work, from whom statistics have been supplied showing that there were 75 new cases referred during the year from Doctors, Almoners, Probation Officers and others. These cases, together with 23 cases brought forward from 1964, give a total of 98. All the cases were not, however, concerned with mother and babies, some cases were investigations by the Outdoor Worker of homes prior to an adoption of a baby.

1965	Age of Mothers						Totals		Total
	15	16	17	18-20	21-25	26 & over	Married	Single	
Illegitimate babies									
Adopted	—	1	2	5	9	3	3	17	20
Retained by Mother	2	2	11	13	9	9	4	42	46
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	3	13	18	18	12	7	59	66
Neo-natal death	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	3	14	18	18	12	7	60	67
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview								12	
Putative fathers making voluntary financial contributions ...								12	

19 Affiliation Orders were obtained in the year; in all cases the mother was advised to seek legal advice.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

A course of talks for expectant mothers including preparation for motherhood and confinement, training in relaxation, and deep breathing exercises is carried out weekly in all the Ante-natal Clinics where Midwives and Health Visitors combine to give the teaching and training and also to give instruction in baby care.

Confinements

Institutional confinement was recommended in 540 out of 802 cases in which sociological reports were made to the Hospital Authorities.

There was no appreciable change in the pattern of place of confinement. Some 51% of Norwich mothers were delivered at home compared with 51.5% in 1964.

Blood Testing

A weekly session is held at 4, Earlham Road. Testing includes a routine test early in pregnancy and a further test is carried out at about the 34th week of pregnancy.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 1,120 sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 11 more than the number issued in 1964.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Mobile Clinic

At the end of the year, the Mobile Clinic was being used as an Infant Welfare Centre, 2 sessions each week plus the twice monthly sessions at Drayton Estate.

Static Clinics

As the following figures show, there has been little change in the number of children attending clinics, whether static or mobile, but the number of attendances decreased by 5.3%.

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in :		
1965	1964	1963-60			1965	1964	1963-60
1500	1672	2037	5209	48577	15090	16278	17209
1964	1963	1962-59	The figures for 1964 were:—		1964	1963	1962-59
1524	1749	1868	5141	51300	15974	17187	18139

				1965	1964
Average attendance per child	...	...	...	9.32	10.0
Average attendance per session (all clinics)	...	...	...	47.3	49.7

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Infant Welfare Centres, the Mobile Clinic and Churchman House. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1965 and 1964.

	Free	1965 Paid	Total	Free	1964 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Tins: equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk)	813	13,353	14,166	1,636	16,134	17,770

In addition, in 1965 2,716 tins were sold at the full cost of 4/-, and 1964, 1,642 tins.

	Free	1965 Paid	Total	Free	1964 Paid	Total
Orange Juice (Bottles) ...	1,402	22,064	23,466	1,914	21,308	23,222
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles) ...	261	1,105	1,366	367	1,172	1,539
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ...	63	2,226	2,289	49	2,622	2,671

Dental Treatment

(a) Numbers provided with dental care by the School Dental Service

The figures for 1964 are given in brackets.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	26 (42)	20 (36)	20 (36)	19 (20)
Children under five	129 (101)	120 (94)	120 (94)	61 (—)

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	4 (9)	18 (37)	— (—)	— (—)	25 (77)	8 (8)	10 (7)	4 (5)	— (2)
Children under five	8 (—)	142 (120)	95 (52)	— (—)	110 (110)	73 (68)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

“Expectant and Nursing Mothers. The treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers has declined. It is obvious that the majority are attending their own private dental surgeons. This is understandable when treatment at the Dental Clinic has to cease when the child is one year old.

“Children under five. The number of conservations, both fillings and silver nitrate treatment, continues to increase. Inspections at the nursery schools have been continued, and parents have been encouraged to take an active part in the dental health of their children.”

Care of Premature Infants

Supplies of equipment for nursing premature babies at home are kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic at 4, Earlham Road.

Where the weight and vitality of such a baby justifies it, the domiciliary midwifery staff have the necessary facilities for looking after it at home and are encouraged to do so.

This equipment can also be used when required for transferring premature babies to hospital and, in these cases, the midwife accompanies the baby in the ambulance.

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year 7 persons were registered as Child Minders for a total of 94 children. 4 premises were registered as Day Nurseries for a total of 85 children. All the premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer on the staff of the department.

A review of all registrations was undertaken in the light of Ministry of Health Circular 5/65 and, where necessary, action taken to improve the standards.

Consultants Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centre to have some defect of vision are referred to the School Eye Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

In cases where these children are found to require Orthoptic treatment they are referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Those children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres who appear to present any form of orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor, to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Children under school age in need of speech training are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the part-time Speech Therapist at Churchman House.

Total	Orms	noured	...	3,024	63	1,918	23
Premature	{	Domiciliary (or less)	...	35	3	35	3
(5lb. 8oz.)			...	203	23	78	14
Institutional			...	—	—	—	—
Totals	...		...	238	26	113	17

STILL BORN	LIVE BORN									
	DIED WITHIN					SURVIVED				
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days		% Survived		% Total Live Prematures	28 DAYS
5	3	—	—	—	1	1	20.0		0.884	
6	—	1	—	—	1	5	71.42		4.424	
3	—	1	1	1	—	16	84.21		14.15	
1	—	1	—	—	1	22	91.66		19.46	
2	2	—	1	—	—	55	94.82		48.67	
17	5	3	2	1	3	99	87.61		87.61	

SURVIVAL

BIRTH WEIGHT

2 lb. 3 oz. or less

Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.

Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.

Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.

Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

Supervision under Central Midwives Board's rules was carried out as in previous years.

The number of midwives practising in institutions in the City at the end of the year was 34, an increase of 3 over 1964: 16 at the West Norwich Hospital, 18 at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The domiciliary service continued to suffer from a shortage of staff and it was necessary to employ 3 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for ante-natal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of inhalational analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus which is to be replaced by Entonox gas/oxygen apparatus, 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 10 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board, 8 on their first attempt, 2 subsequently. 2 pupils left shortly after commencing training, 1 through ill-health, the other domestic reasons.

Miscellaneous

3 mothers were attended only by the doctor, no midwife booked (emergencies) 2 of the babies were still-born. 1 mother was attended by the doctor and a private midwife.

(A) **Domiciliary Confinements** (see table) page 31.

(B) Institutional

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 1,218 mothers, of whom 406 normally reside in the city, were confined during the year. There were 47 still-births and 37 babies died within 10 days of birth.

Ante-natal clinics continued to be held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 1,989 women made 3,734 attendances at these clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition, 39 mothers made 39 post-natal attendances.

	Total	BOOKED		NOT BOOKED		Mothers breast feeding at 14th day *	GAS/AIR		PETHIDINE	
		Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present		During delivery		During delivery	
							Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present
1965	980	527	441	—	2	425	474	373	348	326
1964	988	519	468	—	1	414	465	375	350	331
1963	991	591	398	—	2	452	530	365	423	292
1962	1035	570	464	1	—	565	516	386	409	318
1961	1026	570	453	—	3	527	516	367	436	291
1960	1023	564	441	—	18	548	530	396	406	272
1959	972	469	435	3	65	596	443	420	333	301
1958	952	431	417	7	97	529	386	430	296	306
1957	958	401	433	8	116	617	352	438	280	327

HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM

Ante-Natal Care	To Mothers Delivered in Institutions and discharged before the 14th day from :— *			
	To mothers delivered at home	Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital
		Patients	Visits	
1965	14559	346	1972	231
1964	14894	342	1957	456
1963	15736	256	1638	142
1962	17349	276	1537	157
1961	16809	211	1137	161
1960	14316	250	1568	244
1959	17321	180	1093	252
1958	17235	144	903	269
1957	17340	170	822	225
		Drayton Hall		Outside Institutions
		Patients	Visits	
		166	523	—
		134	269	—
		147	335	—
		174	353	—
		170	285	—
		215	691	1
		233	820	5
		230	842	2
		268	888	—

There was 1 domiciliary still-birth, a patient, booked for hospital, who had a rapid premature labour

(b) *West Norwich Hospital*

781 mothers, of whom 265 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 14 still-births, 6 babies died within 10 days of birth.

(c) *Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)*

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 239 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinements.

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provides a panel of three Specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) Norwich Mothers' Clinic

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to this voluntary clinic at 18, Kingsley Road, which is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered the homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 3 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity).

Still-Births

There were 22 still-births allocated by the Registrar General to Norwich residents in 1965, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and still-births of 11.17 as compared with 15.57 in 1964.

These are sub-divided as under :—

Legitimate 21, Illegitimate 1. Being Males 11, Females 11.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Ante partum haemorrhage, 3; Eclampsia, 2; Pre-eclamptic toxæmia, 3; Total, 8.

Foetal abnormalities—Anencephalus, 3; Meningomyelocele, 1; Hydronephrosis Kidney, 1; Total, 5.

Other conditions—Prolapse cord, 3; Prematurity, 2; Unknown, 4; Total, 9.

F) Congenital Malformations

Arrangements continued from 1964 for the notification to the Registrar General of congenital malformations observable at birth.

Our birth notification card has an 11 point questionnaire covering factors in family history, pregnancy and delivery which are known to potentially place a child "at risk" of handicapping conditions. The last question calls for particulars of any congenital malformation observable at birth and the table below shows the 48 conditions found in 43 babies (6 still-born) born to Norwich mothers in 1965.

				Live	Still-birth
Central Nervous System:					
Anencephaly	...	...	...	2	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1	—
Spina bifida	...	...	...	3	1
Meningocele	...	...	...	2	—
Meningomyelocele	...	...	...	2	1
Eye, Ear:					
Accessory auricle	...	...	...	1	
External meatus incomplete	...	...	...	1	
Alimentary System:					
Hare lip	...	...	...	2	
Oesophageal atresia	...	...	...	1	
Jejunal atresia	...	...	...	1	
Heart and great vessels:					
Ventricular septal defect	...	...	...	1	
Uro-genital System:					
Hydronephrotic Kidney	...	...	...		1
Hypospadias	...	...	...	3	
Limbs:					
Polydactyly	...	...	...	2	
Syndactyly	...	...	...	4	
Talipes	...	...	...	12	1
Deformity of forearm	...	...	...	1	
Deformity of hand	...	...	...	1	
Other Malformations:					
Fibrocystic disease (Mucoviscidosis)				1	
				41	7

4 babies with more than 1 abnormality:—

Hydrocephalus, Spina bifida and talipes.

Anencephaly and meningomyelocele.

Polydactyly and syndactyly.

Deformity of forearm and deformity of hand.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

We continued, during the year, to keep on a register names of babies who were considered to be "at risk" of a disabling mental or physical disease.

The team of specially trained Health Visitors who carry out hearing tests in the baby's home was increased by 2 in the autumn to a total of 4. In their second year of life babies who were already on the Observation Register have been examined by the doctor at Infant Welfare Clinics and if thought to be fit and well in all respects were removed from the Register. The Register is under constant review as new children move into Norwich and information is received from hospital specialists.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment remains as before at 17. However, a shortage continues.

An experiment in the attachment of Health Visitors to groups of General Practitioners started at the beginning of October, 2 Health Visitors being attached to five practices.

6 Health Visitors' Assistants were employed at the end of the year.

<i>Cases visited by Health Visitors</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>
Children born in :—1965	1,899	(142)	5,621
1964	1,633	(126)	3,882
1960–63	2,847	(87)	5,593
Persons aged 65 and over	133	(942)	327
Mentally disordered persons	9	(—)	15
Persons discharged from h o s p i t a l (excluding maternity and mental cases) 	20	(13)	44
No. of tuberculous house- holds visited ...	6	(—)	6
No. of households visited on a c c o u n t of other infectious diseases ...	89	(—)	127

The figures in parenthesis refer to additional cases visited by the Assistants.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The establishment remains at 1 Superintendent and 20 whole-time District Nurses.

At the 31st December, 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Nurse, 14 whole-time and 2 part-time District Nurses were employed. The Superintendent and 8 of the District Nurses were Queen's Nurses; another 3 of the District Nurses being in training.

2 part-time Bathing Attendants were also engaged to give, under supervision, personal attention, including bathing, to patients.

Cases and visits have been analysed as follows:—

District Nurses

				Average No. of Cases and Visits 1957—1964	
				1965	
				Cases	Visits
				Cases	Visits
Medical	...	...	...	839	24,619
Surgical	...	...	...	242	8,215
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	4	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	5	319
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	24	119
Others	...	...	...	5	232
				1,119	33,507
				1,567	48,842

Included in the totals for 1965 are 741 cases and 23,199 visits to patients aged 65 years and over.

Bathing Attendants

The Bathing Attendants made 2,436 visits, during the year, chiefly to old folk.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox

868 infants under 2 years were vaccinated during 1965.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,693 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 1,451 children received booster doses. 764 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 421. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

Year of birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958- 1961	Others under age 16	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	671	762	82	25	136	17	1,693
Number of children who received reinforcing doses	—	225	397	48	743	38	1,451

At the end of the year 6,302 children, or approximately 4.74% of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1964 was 73.81%.

Whooping Cough Inoculation

During the year 1,558 children, 1,543 of whom were under 5 years of age, were immunised. The majority of these, of course, were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years was continued. Oral vaccine was used exclusively by the department.

The following table shows the number of persons under age 16 years dealt with during 1965, both by family doctors and the department:—

Primary course oral vaccine	...	1,768
Reinforcing dose oral vaccine	...	777

In addition 170 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1965, the percentage uptake for persons under 16 years of age was 83.18%.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year, 2,008 persons (1,751 under 16) completed primary immunisation and 1,654 booster doses were given (1,544 under 16).

1,028 of the primary immunisations and 637 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

A yellow fever vaccination service for travellers was commenced on 1st July, 1960. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea.

641 vaccinations were carried out during 1965.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 25 Male Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic and 1 Apprentice Motor Mechanic.

Vehicles : 6 Ambulances, 1 Sitting Case Vehicle and 5 Dual Purpose Vehicles.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

(i) *Classification*

	Stretcher Cases	Sitting Cases	Total
	1965	1964	1965 1964
Accident and sudden illnesses ...	1,236	1,525	138 170 1,374 1,695
Maternity Cases ...	12	14	373 433 385 447
Mental Health Cases ...	159	125	57 46 216 171
Other Cases ...	7,992	6,780	27,305 27,751 35,297 34,531
Corpses (to Mortuaries) ...	110	110	— — 110 110
	9,509	8,554	27,873 28,400 37,382 36,954

(ii) *No. of Cases Conveyed*

	By City Ambulance Service
	1965 1964
Ambulance ...	8,281 7,770
Sitting Case Vehicle ...	25,036 25,062
	33,317 32,832

By Norfolk County Council at their option (these cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council but our legal liability).

1965	1964
4,065	4,122

(iii) *No. of journeys made*

	Journeys	Mileage
	1965 1964	1965 1964
Ambulance ...	4,206 4,150	78,207 64,674
Sitting Case Vehicle ...	3,160 4,315	99,210 105,232
	7,366 8,465	177,417 169,906

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above :

	1965	1964
Ambulance ...	1,158	1,331
Sitting Case Vehicles ...	218	364
	1,376	1,695

	1965	1964	1963
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	4.0	4.0	4.3

In addition :—

- a) 461 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 381 cases were conveyed in 1964.

- (b) The mentally handicapped children were conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 1,509 journeys were carried out in 1965; this compares with 1,438 in 1964. Several of the older girls are conveyed to and from the Adult Training Centre; 473 journeys being made during the year, in 1964 there were 475 journeys.
- (c) Vehicles were used for the conveyance of Gas/Air apparatus on 28 occasions in 1965. In 1964 the number of occasions was 7.
- (d) The Ambulance Service makes use of rail transport whenever practicable and the following tables indicate the number of cases conveyed. For comparison, the number of long distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge*

	1965	1964	1956
Rail—No. cases	... 145	153	39
Distance (Miles)	... 15,424	15,840	4,992
Road—No. cases	... 24	24	102
Distance (Miles)	... 2,011	2,163	8,770

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October, 1961).*

Rail—No. cases	... 13	28
Distance (Miles)	... 806	1,736
Road—No. cases	... 96	83
Distance (Miles)	... 5,952	5,146

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Chiropody Service

This service, which was further expanded during the year was given an improved status and placed under closer clinical supervision by the appointment of a Chief Chiropodist from 1st February, 1965.

Treatment is provided for three priority classes laid down by the Minister—the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers but, as the following figures show, it is mainly the elderly who seek treatment. It may well be that expectant mothers who need treatment are already having private treatment before pregnancy. Of the 6 physically handicapped on the books at the end of the year 2 were indeed War Pensioners for whom treatment is given by arrangement with the Ministry of Pensions.

Owing to the considerable increase in the numbers of patients being carried by the Ambulance Service, a review of all such patients was in progress at the end of the year to determine the need.

At 31st December, 1965, an average of 23 sessions per week were being provided against 16½ at 31st December, 1964. In addition 2 sessions were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged and Infirm (1½ at 31st December, 1964). 1,668 patients were "on the books" at the end of the year compared with 1,522 at the end of 1964.

Sessions		New Patients	TREATMENTS			Total Treatments	Average per session	No. on Books at 31.12.65
ated at	Total in year		E.M.	Phys. Hand'c	OAP.			
NTHANK								
OAD ...	496	206	—	19	4674	4693	9.46	827
L CLOSE	86	31	—	—	718	718	8.34	142
ION ...	81	36	—	14	757	771	9.51	128
LHAM ...	40	20	—	—	288	288	7.2	59
RTSEASE	22	10	—	—	199	199	9.04	35
ENHAM	94	65	—	6	916	922	9.80	164
SON ST.	84	21	—	—	728	728	8.66	129
ANY RD.	49	11	—	—	365	365	7.44	60
RPE ...	50	26	—	2	473	475	9.5	92
KSWOOD	23	10	—	—	200	200	8.69	32
	1025	436	—	41	9318	9359	9.13	1668

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 66 to 72.

Problem Families

There were 15 families on the list following the last meeting of the Health (Problem Families) Sub-Committee which was held on 16th March, 1964.

Domiciliary Nursing

We continued to make appropriate arrangements with General Practitioners and the various social services for patients being discharged from hospital.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 780 articles were loaned to 530 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1964.

Special items of equipment are provided on loan by the Department. A third hydraulic patient lifter was purchased to facilitate the nursing of patients at home. A liquidizer-grinder was provided for a patient following extensive surgery for a lesion of mouth and tongue.

Incontinence pads are not provided as routine.

Convalescent Treatment

The provision of convalescence for patients who have been under medical treatment at home continued from the previous year. Four recommendations were received from General Practitioners for patients to spend a fortnight at seaside Convalescent Homes. One woman went to Sheringham House, one elderly woman could not be accepted by a Convalescent Home and the remaining two were not appropriate to our scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Established programmes have included weekly talks in the Ante-Natal Clinics given by Health Visitors and Midwives, posters and displays exhibited in schools and clinics and Mothercraft courses taken by Health Visitors for Secondary Modern School girls and at the City College. Films have been used to a greater extent than previously in these programmes; expectant mothers have had the opportunity of seeing "To Janet a Son", a film on Dental Health "Tons of Teeth", was screened in all the Infant Welfare Centres during the autumn and a variety of films have been shown in connection with the school Mothercraft courses. Dental Health sessions were again held in all the Infant Schools during the summer term and again some three thousand children took part in these.

Programmes introduced during 1965

Schools

The General Dental Council's Dental Health Education Trailer was made available for a short period during the summer. This was sited for one day stands at 10 Secondary Modern Schools and a Grammar School. With the co-operation of the Head Teachers the majority of boys and girls at these schools were able to visit the Trailer. This gave the Health Visitors who staffed the unit an opportunity to do some intensive teaching on care of the teeth.

Later in the year a series of foot health sessions were held in some of the Secondary Modern Schools by the Chief Chiropodist.

Following a talk on "Smoking and Health" given to the older boys and girls of a Junior School, some 50 of them decided to form a branch of the Junior League of Non-Smokers. The Lord Mayor graciously consented to present the League Badges at the school. The Chairman of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health were present and the parents of the children enrolled had also been invited. At a later date a film "The Smoking Machine" was shown to the League members and to older boys and girls in four other Junior Schools.

Young People's Advisory Centre

The need for a Counselling Service for young people is evidenced by such factors as the disturbed behaviour of many

teenagers, the high illegitimate birth rate, and the incidence of venereal disease. From the experiences of those working on such projects it appears extremely difficult to get young people to come along individually for consultation, although in need of advice. It seemed, therefore, that a group activity would initially provide the best means of attracting young people.

A pilot scheme aimed at assessing personal needs was carried out. Two series, totalling fifteen weekly discussions, were held outside school premises, in which two groups of girls in their final term at school took part.

Talks, films and filmstrips covered a wide field and the discussions revealed a surprising lack of knowledge. Topics covered included "The Facts of Life", personal emotions, situations in boy-girl friendships, the dangers of excessive smoking, drinking and drug taking, venereal diseases, relations with parents, the emotional needs of children and the extent to which the illegitimate child is deprived of a normal home life.

As a result of the sessions held it was felt that this programme could, with advantage, be made available to larger numbers of school leavers and that there should be something on similar lines for boys. It also seemed that opening the Centre as an evening consultation centre was more likely to be successful once a number of schools had sent groups of leavers to regular meetings.

Old People's Clubs

Organisers of Old People's Clubs were approached and offered a choice of talks and demonstrations on topics relating to the health of the elderly for inclusion in their autumn and winter programmes. The subjects included "Food for Fitness", "Exercises for Fitness", "Safety in the Home", "Aids for the Elderly" and, with the co-operation of the Eastern Gas Board and the Eastern Electricity Board, "Gas Cookery" (with emphasis on cooking for one or two people) and "Cooking by Electricity" (emphasising the safe uses of electricity). The response was good and bookings for 36 talks were made.

Request Programmes

Various organisations which have included Mothers' Clubs, Youth Clubs and Women's Organisations have asked for talks on Home Safety, Food for Fitness, Personal Relationships, Dental Health and Clean Air. The last two mentioned were taken by a Dental Officer and by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

Campaigns

Smoking and Health

A poster campaign on Smoking and Health was held during the Spring. Family Doctors, Youth Leaders and Factories and Firms employing more than 20 people were asked to co-operate

by displaying posters for a two week period. Posters were also on view in the Central and Branch Libraries, on Public Hoardings and in Secondary Modern Schools.

Fluoridation

The Health Committee at their November meeting again voted in favour of fluoride being added to Norwich water. At the same time the Medical Officer of Health was authorised to take the appropriate steps to make known the facts regarding fluoridation of water.

Arrangements were made to hold 12 evening meetings, largely in Clinic premises in all areas of the city. Family doctors, especially known in the area of the meetings, and local dentists readily agreed to act as members of a panel prepared to answer questions from the audiences at these meetings. The programme included films on fluoridation and the Chair at the majority of the meetings was taken by the Medical Officer of Health.

The campaign received considerable press publicity and featured in B.B.C. Radio and Television programmes. Publicity material in the form of leaflets for distribution was made available to General Practitioners, Dentists, Chemists, Libraries and Clinics. Leaflets were distributed to individual householders by Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives and Home Helps. Posters were also widely displayed.

An opportunity was given at the Public Meetings and at Local Authority Clinics for those who wished to do so to state whether or not they were in favour of the recommendation to adjust the fluoride content of Norwich water. Altogether 851 signatures were obtained for and 34 against the measure.

The attendance of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and in general of Ward representatives at the public meetings was very gratifying. The ready response of Medical and Dental practitioners and the practical help from other Departments of the Corporation also greatly encouraged.

Although interest was to some extent aroused and support forthcoming, particularly from parents who did not want to see their children deprived of the advantages of this measure, on the whole one of the most striking aspects of the campaign was the marked apathy of the public in general apart from the opposition from a vociferous minority.

While fluoridation did not prove acceptable, despite the tremendous amount of work of some members of the staff, nevertheless this exercise was of value to the Department.

Norwich Home Safety Advisory Committee

At the beginning of the year it was agreed that the Home Safety Sub-Committee of the Norwich Accident Prevention Committee should be reconstituted as the Norwich Home Safety Advisory Committee and should be more widely representative

of those bodies interested in Safety in the Home. At the first meeting of the new Committee the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Mrs. R. E. Hardy, J.P., was elected as Chairman with the Medical Officer of Health as Secretary.

Arrangements were made for details of Home Accident cases seen at the Norwich Hospitals to be made available to the Health Department. As a result of this, accidents in which children are involved are now being more thoroughly followed-up by Health Visitors. It seems likely that some interesting data will emerge from an analysis of the information obtained.

The following are some of the 160 accidents of which we were informed which happened to children in Norwich under the age of 10 during the last six months of 1965:—

Crush Injury:

Girl 5—Caught right arm in spin drier.

Cases of Poisoning:

Alcoholic Poisoning: Boy 9—Friend gave him Cider, Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Blackcurrant and Corona.

Boy 3—Drank half a bottle of “Dual” floor polish.

Boy 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Ate 15 to 20 Codeine Tablets.

Boy 19 months—Swallowed 8 Stilboestrol Tablets.

Boy 2—Swallowed Paraffin.

Girl 7—Given half-a-teaspoonful of Corn Paint instead of medicine.

Scalds:

Girl 7—Jumped into bath of very hot water—scalds to buttocks and feet.

Boy 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Fell into bath of boiling water—scalds right side.

Boy 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Poured kettle of boiling water over left foot and back.

Burns:

Boy 3—Bib caught fire from stove—burns to face and hands.

Falls:

Girl 7—Fell out of bedroom window.

It is of some interest to know that of the 160 accidents among these children during this period, 18 were crush injuries to fingers sufficiently bad to require hospital treatment. All but one of these resulted from fingers being caught in doors.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

staff

The Mental Health Act, 1959, places considerable emphasis on the provision by Local Authorities of community care for patients suffering from mental disorder and this has resulted, in recent years, in a considerable increase in the amount of preventive and after-care visiting of patients living at home. This has meant considerable increase in the work of the Mental Welfare Officers

and, during the year, the establishment of the Mental Health Section was consequently increased by the addition of one Mental Welfare Officer. To fill the establishment two officers were appointed in July, and who came to us with a background of Hospital experience, both being Registered Mental Nurses; in addition one is also a State Registered Nurse and the other is also a Registered Nurse for the Mentally Subnormal.

Admissions to Hospitals

A. Mental Illness

The Mental Welfare Officers have dealt with the following admissions to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

(a) Compulsory admission by Mental Welfare Officers

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	57	91	148
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	7	17	24
Others	...	...	—	—	—
			64	108	172

(b) Informal admissions in which Mental Welfare Officers involved.

			Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...	65	77	142
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...	4	—	4
Others	...	...	—	—	—
			69	77	146

This total of 318 patients, whether informal or compulsory admissions, dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officers during the year comprise all age groups and includes patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals on previous occasions.

The table below illustrates this:—

Age Group	1st Admission		2nd Admission		3rd Admission or over		Total	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
22 and under	7	7	1	1	5	3	13	11
23—34	5	13	5	4	6	13	16	30
35—44	5	5	6	3	6	14	17	22
45—54	6	8	7	2	13	16	26	26
55—64	10	7	4	5	8	12	22	24
65—74*	8	16	7	9	2	11	17	36
75 and over*	18	32	2	3	2	1	22	36
Total	59	88	32	27	42	70	133	185

*(50% increase in number of females over 65 admitted to hospital. More than half were admitted for the first time).

(c) Informal admissions where Mental Welfare Officers not involved.

		Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	133	214	347
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	266	399	665
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

40% Males. 60% Females.

74% of all admissions were informal admissions.

In addition, 69 other cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Section but in no case was admission to a mental hospital necessary.

We were notified of the discharge from mental hospitals of 221 male and 301 female patients from Norwich. A further 43 male and 51 female patients from the city died in mental hospitals.

The Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe, caters for old people suffering from mental changes due to their age. 58 patients were admitted there on a permanent basis, 1 of whom was transferred to Hellesdon Hospital and another to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In addition, regrettably only 4 patients were admitted under the Six Weeks Scheme: 1 was discharged home, 1 was made permanent and 2 died.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

12 subnormal persons, 6 male and 6 female, were admitted to hospital for mentally subnormal. Of these, 2 males and 2 females were on the waiting list. The remainder were largely admitted under Court Order and were mainly adults.

At 31st December, 1965, there were 35 males and 22 females on the waiting list. These are almost entirely severely subnormal children and are in the cot and chair or non-ambulant and a few in the ambulant categories.

244 Norwich patients were in hospitals for the subnormal at the year end. These were distributed as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital	...	118	81	199
Nayland Hospital	...	—	8	8
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester		12	3	15
Rampton Hospital	...	3	—	3
Risbridge Hospital	...	4	3	7
Riversfield Home	...	—	2	2
Hortham Hospital	...	—	1	1
Farmfield Hospital	...	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		138	98	236
Hellesdon Hospital (Psychiatric Hospital)	...	5	3	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		143	101	244
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

C. *National Health Service Act, 1946*

The Authority continues to accept the principle of providing temporary care in Private Mental Homes for mentally subnormal children where the Regional Hospital Board is unable to provide such care in hospitals in the region.

To ensure that the unfortunate parents of these children had a respite from looking after them, or to take a holiday or both, the Authority arranged and met the financial cost of their admission to Private Homes for a fortnight as follows:—

Six admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Home, Holbrook, near Derby.

One child to Pirate Springs in Kent (a Home run by National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children).

One child to a Private Home near Thetford, Norfolk.

One to a Private Nursing Home in Norwich.

One to accommodation provided by an individual living in Norwich.

Community Care

A. *Mental Illness*

The care and aftercare of mentally disordered patients has continued during the year and the Mental Welfare Officers again made over 2,600 visits. This compares with 1,681 in 1961, 2,196 in 1962, 2,441 in 1963 and 2,641 in 1964.

The close liaison between the Local Health Authority and Psychiatric Hospitals for the area has continued. Meetings continue to be held at the Hospitals at which the medical staff, Social Workers of the Hospital and Local Authorities meet to discuss some aspect of psychiatric illness.

The monthly meetings at Churchman House, attended by the Mental Welfare Officers and the Disablement Resettlement Officer continued to be held throughout the year. The purpose of these meetings is to ensure close liaison between the Mental Welfare Officers and the Ministry of Labour, so that everything possible is done to provide mentally disordered persons with all the facilities available for placement in outside employment, sheltered employment or rehabilitation and training. Some little success has resulted from these meetings. Of the 34 patients referred, six were found suitable employment by the Disablement Resettlement Officer, three have commenced work at the Remploy factory and three have been sent on training courses at the Ministry of Labour Industrial Rehabilitation Units. Much of the value of the scheme lies in keeping the specific problem of the rehabilitation of the mentally disordered in industry to the fore.

A high proportion of the Mental Welfare Officers' time has been taken up with the problem of dealing with the difficult psychopath in the community. Psychopathy is, of course, a description of a form of mental illness wherein the patient persistently commits irresponsible and immoral acts, having no sense of right or wrong. Consequently, their behaviour usually causes relatives

and other members of the public considerable distress, sometimes even resulting in violence. Frequently, they have become involved with the Police and have fallen foul of the Law. These cases scarcely respond to ordinary psychiatric treatment. Perhaps something might be achieved if there were special units to deal with these people. In practice, the local Mental Hospitals are usually asked to accept them and there are usually not sufficient grounds for detaining a psychopath for an extended period. Consequently, the Mental Hospital has no alternative but, the episode being over, to discharge the patient after a short stay. Repeated occurrences are inevitable and the problem falls into the lap of the Local Health Authority to give the patient as much support as possible to try to prevent unnecessary hospitalisation. One can appreciate the invidious position in which the Mental Welfare officers are placed in dealing with these difficult patients and how time-consuming they are. The problem of the psychopath is nation-wide and perhaps more thought should be given to providing specific facilities.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

Details of the cases reported to 31st December are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases referred by Education Authority, Section II Mental Health Act, 1959—			
(i) Unsuitable for education at school	9	6	15
(ii) Requiring support in the Community on leaving school ...	6	5	11
(2) Other sources	1	5	6

The foregoing cases were all being placed under Community Care.

At the end of the year there were 351 mentally subnormal persons living in this community on the Register, details are:—

Age	Under 16	16-22	23-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Male	31	63	53	16	3	2	—
Female	24	58	55	24	11	8	3
	55	121	108	40	14	10	3

This figure when added to that of those Mentally Subnormal patients in hospitals totals 595.

This represents 4.99 per 1,000 of the population of the County Borough of Norwich. The figure for 1964 was 4.78. The figure for England and Wales is 3.24.

Junior Training Centre

Arrangements for the training of mentally subnormal children at the Junior Training Centre, 58, Earlham Road, continue. At the end of the year there were 33 names on the register, together with 20 in the Special Care Unit. The children attending the Junior Training Centre have a day's outing to the seaside in the summer months and at Christmas they have a party and also attend a matinee performance of the local pantomime.

The Special Care Unit is for children who are so severely handicapped mentally and physically that they are not yet socially developed to attend the Junior Training Centre. The children are in two groups, each of which attends on alternate days. At the moment of writing alterations to the premises at 58, Earlham Road are in hand so that all the children in the Special Care Unit can attend every day.

Whether they attend the Junior Training Centre or the Special Care Unit, all the children are provided with a mid-day meal and are conveyed to and from the Centre by an Ambulance Service Vehicle.

Adult Training Centre

The numbers attending this Centre continue to increase and, at the end of the year, there were 84 trainees on the roll. This comprised 51 males (22 City, 29 County) and 33 females (16 City, 17 County).

The types of work carried out in previous years continued in 1965 but all the time the Supervisor is looking for additional work and new types of work. Consequently, several new operations commenced during the year. There has been an all-round increase in production generally and the Centre is now producing in much bigger quantities, even relative to the larger numbers in attendance, woven-wood fencing, seed trays and concrete products. This increase in production has mainly been achieved by extra effort and efficiency on the part of the higher-grade trainees and, during the year, a lot of thought was given to whether a system of payment which had been adopted hitherto, i.e. the production money being shared equally regardless of ability, was satisfactory. Towards the end of the year, the Committee felt that this system of payment might be changed so that those who were playing such an important part in production should receive just reward. Consequently, at the end of the year a new scheme of payment was conceived which has already been put into operation.

Social Club for Subnormals

The Social Club for subnormals continued to meet weekly on Tuesday evenings throughout the year in the Junior Training Centre premises at 58, Earlham Road. The membership has

increased steadily. During the summer the Mental Welfare Officers took the members one evening for a trip on the Broads and at Christmas a visiting pianist led Carol singing. The usual Christmas party was held when new members were invited for the first time, and these are now attending regularly which has meant a further increase in the numbers attending. The Club is indebted to several voluntary workers, in particular Mrs. Brunt (a member of the Health Department staff) and Mr. Mann a retired mental nurse. Without the help of these people, the Mental Welfare Officers would find it impossible to run the Club because some of the members are quite severely mentally handicapped and virtually require individual attention.

The need for co-operation between Hospitals and Local Authorities

During 1965, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 24/65 to Local Authorities and at the same time issued Circular HM(65) 104 to Hospital Authorities, emphasizing the need for co-operation between Hospitals and Local Authorities and outlining the ways in which this could be achieved. Although the Circular dealt specifically with patients suffering from mental subnormality, it points out that a similar liaison is needed in dealing with patients who are suffering from mental illness.

During recent years, the City of Norwich has steadily extended its services for the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal, and this expansion continues.

HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment of Home Helps (equivalent to 96 full-time) was not fully implemented as it was found to be impossible to recruit sufficient staff.

The Health Committee set up a special Sub-Committee to consider the shortage of home helps and means of making the best use of available staff. Suggestions under consideration include the use of a "Mobile Squad" using a mini-van so equipped that the cleaning of a house can be quickly and thoroughly achieved. A considerable number of hours is expended daily during the winter months in providing coal fires and it is felt that the time spent in carrying fuel, clearing ashes and lighting fires could be better used in other directions. The question of providing alternative forms of heating is also under consideration.

An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the householders and allocate service as required and so far as it is available.

Cases served:

				Per cent. of Total Cases			
				1965	1964	1950	
Maternity	1965	1964	1950	1965	1964	1950
		85	90	196	6.8	7.6	40.3
Tuberculosis	4	6	9	0.3	0.5	1.9
Infirm—Aged and							
Chronic Sick	1,068	994	—	86.0	83.7	—
Short-term Sickness	16	24	—	1.3	2.0	—
Blind Persons	48	53	281	4.0	4.5	57.8
Families (where there							
was a danger of a							
temporary break-up)		20	20	—	1.6	1.7	—
Mental illness	1	—	—	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
		1,242	1,187	486			

Infirm—Aged (at 31.12.65):

Age Group		Couples	Living Alone		House shared with younger relatives, etc.		
			Men	Women	Couples	Men	Women
65–70	...	13	10	19	—	—	1
70–75	...	46	21	87	—	1	5
75–80	...	75	29	132	—	1	5
Over 80	...	63	16	89	1	3	17
		<hr/> 197	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 327	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 28

Night Sitters

Some of the home helps act as night-sitters.

The service was provided on 21 nights in 2 households.

The number of home helps employed on 31st December, 1965, was 1 full-time and 115 part-time, equivalent to 85.0 full-time staff.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

- The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 436 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 354.55 compared with 361.53 in 1964. Admissions were 11,688 (11,564), discharges 11,168 (11,078) and deaths 518 (485).
- Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious

- diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 52.79 compared with 54.13 in 1964. Admissions 3,046 (3,084) discharges 3,023 (3,024) and deaths 39 (41).
- c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 329 beds, of which 160 are for acute cases and 112 for geriatric cases. The Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. Also allocated are 23 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis, and 51 cubicles for infectious diseases. The average daily bed occupancy was 255.85 compared with 246.34 in 1964, admissions 6,045 (6,258), discharges 5,414 (5,666) and deaths 636 (594).
- d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily occupancy was 9.24 compared with 9.90 in 1964. Admissions 435 (419), discharges 433 (415) and deaths nil (0).
- e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse*. This hospital has 103 beds for Chronic Sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 103.19 compared with 99.89 in 1964. Admissions 138 (203), discharges 31 (42) and deaths 109 (152).
- f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 325 beds for males and 452 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 755, 315 males and 440 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital is 112 beds and 106 were occupied, all by females.
- g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives*. See pages 43 to 49.

III.—WELFARE OF BLIND
PERSONS
AND CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee. The following information has been kindly supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer:—

29 persons were registered as blind, and 29 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended for 17 blind persons and 12 partially sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows:—

	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Registered Blind	—	—	—	2	15	17
Partially Sighted	—	—	—	—	12	12

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons are suffering, and for whom no treatment is recommended, are listed on page 55.

The treatment recommended and follow-up action in respect of the remaining 12 blind persons and 17 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up Action, etc.
Cataract	89	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	
	87	Surgical	Now deceased.
	87	Surgical	Operation performed on left eye.
	84	Surgical	Treatment refused.
	73	Medical	Operation to be performed later if vision improves.
Cataract and Other	84	Surgical, later if possible	None.
Glaucoma	78	Medical Supervision	Now deceased.
Others	92	Surgical	Now living in county.
	86	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	Now deceased.
	81	Medical Supervision	
	75	Medical Supervision	
	64	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	

Partially Sighted

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up Action, etc.
Cataract	88	Surgical	
	82	Medical	
		Supervision	
	81	Medical	Now deceased.
		Supervision	
		and Surgical	
	81	Ophthalmic	
		Supervision	
	80	Surgical,	
		if health permits	
	78	Surgical	Refused treatment.
	74	Surgical later	
	73	Surgical	Refused treatment.
	61	Surgical later	
	58	Ophthalmic	
		Supervision	
Glaucoma	82	Surgical later	
		if right eye fails	
Others	77	Ophthalmic	
		Medical	
		Supervision	
	74	Ophthalmic	
		Medical	
		Supervision	
	73	Glasses provided	
	68	Surgical	
		when conditions permit	
	50	Medical	
		Supervision	
	46	Medical	

Blind and Partially-sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of BD8.

	Registered Blind (Ages)	Partially Sighted (Ages)
Cataract	... 72	74
Glaucoma	... 78	77
Others ...	... 82, 80, 79, 77, 75, 75, 74, 73, 73, 72, 70, 67, 65, 57, 52	84, 83, 78, 78, 77, 77, 75, 73, 70, 66

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section "F" of B.D. 8 recommends :—

	Cataract	Cataract & Others	Glaucoma	Others	Blind	Partially Sighted
<i>(a) Treatment</i>						
Registered Blind	5	1	1	5	12	—
Registered Partially Sighted	10	—	1	6	—	17
<i>(b) No Treatment</i>						
Registered Blind	1	—	1	15	17	—
Registered Partially Sighted	1	—	1	10	—	12
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	1	4	36	29	29
	—	—	—	—	—	—
						58

No cases of blindness following Ophthalmic Neonatorum during the year (see page 61)

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

2,317 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

[illegible]

Disease	Under 1											Total 1935		
	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—34	35—44	45—64	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13		
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	26		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19		
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	13	18	20	70

Disease			Total Cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases admitted to Hospital during 1935
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	165
Scarlet Fever	...	...	111	—	153
Whooping Cough	...	..	7	—	6
Measles	...	...	1697	3	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	42	—	56
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	10
Erysipelas	...	...	3	—	36
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	16	12	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	—	7
Typhoid Fever	...	...	—	—	2
Paratyphoid B. Fever	...	...	—	—	6
Dysentery	...	...	270	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	147	—	—
Jaundice	...	...	8	1	—
Scabies	...	...	9	—	—
Verminous conditions	...	...	5	—	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	—	—	3

Scarlet Fever

111 cases, compared with 89 in 1964 were notified. No death occurred.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

7 notifications were received compared with 124 in 1964.

Measles

1,697 cases were notified during the year. 3 were admitted to hospital.

Poliomyelitis

Again no case was notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications increased from 25 in 1964 to 42 and 1 notification of acute influenzal pneumonia was received. There were 17 deaths from acute pneumonia, 1 following influenza.

Erysipelas

3 cases were notified as were in 1964.

Puerperal Pyrexia

			Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections	...	...	—	4
Urinary tract infections	...	...	—	5
Respiratory infections	...	...	1	1
Pyelitis	...	...	1	—
Herpes	...	...	—	1
Unknown causes	...	...	2	1
			—	—
			4	12
			—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifications	...	...	...	...	1
Domiciliary Confinements	...	...	...	...	—
Institutional Confinements	...	...	...	...	1
The vision was unimpaired.					

Dysentery

270 cases were notified and 1 was admitted to hospital.

As in 1964 the majority of the cases arose from outbreaks of Sonne dysentery in schools with evidence of spread in the households of infected children.

The following is a summary of the findings:—

<i>No. of Sonne positive</i> individuals	...	468
Primary cases	...	300
Secondary cases	...	168

<i>Age groups</i>		M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	53	50
5—9 years	...	122	110
10—14 „	...	39	27
15—24 „	...	4	5
25—34 „	...	12	23
35—44 „	...	8	11
45—64 „	...	1	3
65 years and over	...	—	—
		—	—
		239	229
		—	—

Food Poisoning

3 outbreaks were reported during the year caused by:—

Agent			No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	...	...	1	38
<i>Cl. Welchii</i>	...	...	1	99
<i>Staph. aureus</i>	...	...	1	3
			—	—
			3	140
			—	—

The outbreak caused by *S. typhimurium* was associated with one of the school kitchens. Details are included in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

Food poisoning due to *Cl. Welchii* followed a dinner at a restaurant on 7th April, 1965. Of 283 guests accounted for out of 327, 99 had symptoms and in approximately 50% these were not severe. Precautionary measures were advised.

Three elderly ladies had acute diarrhoea and vomiting some 3–4 hours after eating potted meat from a butcher's shop. *Staphylococci*, apparently belonging to the same strain, were present in the faeces of one patient and in potted meat from both the household and the shop.

10 sporadic cases were notified or ascertained caused by:—

Agent				No. of Cases
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	...	...	...	6
<i>S. menston</i>	...	...	...	1
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	...	...	...	1
<i>S. muenchen</i>	...	...	...	1
<i>S. give</i>	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				10
				<hr/>

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis is notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows:—

1944	...	206	1955	...	24
1945	...	36	1956	...	13
1946	...	30	1957	...	28
1947	...	25	1958	...	274
1948	...	131	1959	...	46
1949	...	184	1960	...	34
1950	...	101	1961	...	80
1951	...	34	1962	...	81
1952	...	19	1963	...	24
1953	...	20	1964	...	15
1954	...	34	1965	...	8

Scabies and Verminous conditions

9 cases of Scabies were notified by general practitioners compared with 6 in 1964.

Some of the patients were treated by the general practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

5 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from general practitioners.

VENEREOLOGY

The Annual Report of Dr. D. W. Higson, the Consultant Venereologist to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Group is printed as an Appendix, pages 138 to 140.

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	210
Eye Swab	...	...	...	1
Hand Swabs	...	...	...	3
Swabs from Kitchens and Restaurants	...	...	...	10
Faeces and Urine	...	...	...	2750
Bloods	...	...	...	20
Water	...	...	...	278
Milk	...	...	...	263
Ice Cream	...	...	...	67
Other Foods	...	...	...	42

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1965.

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 „ ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „ ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 „ ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 „ ..	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 „ ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—64 „ ..	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ..	4	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—
Totals ..	19	5	24	1	1	2	4	1	5	—	—	—

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows :—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES

Army Pensioner	...	1
Boiler cleaner	...	1
Boot and shoe operatives	3	
Chiropodist	...	1
Department Store Manager	1	
General labourer	...	1
Hotel porter	...	1
Lorry driver	...	1
Plasterer	...	1
Potato merchant	...	1
Royal Navy	...	1
Retired Auctioneer	...	1
Retired boot and shoe operative	...	1
Retired hotel porter	...	1
Retired gas works labourer	...	1
Schoolboy	...	1
Surveyor	...	1

19

FEMALES

Adult Training Centre	...	1
Clerk	...	1
Comptometer operator	...	1
Household duties	...	2

5

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES

Retired Civil Servant	...	1
		1

FEMALES

Household duties	...	1
		1

The 2 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were cervical lymph node, aged 76 years, and genito-urinary tract, aged 66 years.

In addition to the 26 new notifications, 14 further cases (13 Respiratory) came to my notice in 1965 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus, in all, 40 cases of Tuberculosis, 37 Lung and 3 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 12 of the 14 cases were transfers to this city from other areas, 1 was obtained from the death returns, and 1 posthumous notification was received. Age and sex distribution of the further 14 cases were as follows:—

		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	„ ...	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	„ ...	1	1	1	—	3
25—34	„ ...	2	2	—	—	4
35—44	„ ...	2	—	—	—	2
45—54	„ ...	1	—	—	—	1
55—64	„ ...	1	—	—	—	1
65 and over	...	2	1	—	—	3
		9	4	1	—	14

Of the cases notified 76.92% were male and 23.08% females. 69.23% were married, 23.08% were single, and 7.69% were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 23.08% of the cases.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:—

		1965	1955
Respiratory	M.	50.16	37.73
Respiratory	F.	38.80	30.13
Non-respiratory	M.	66.00	18.00
Non-respiratory	F.	76.00	20.33

Notifications in 1965, totalling 26, were 2 more than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications increased by 3 and non-respiratory cases decreased by 1.

Deaths

5 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 4 during 1964 and 8 in 1963. 3 occurred in hospital.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1893-99	Averages {	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49		61	9	70	56	8	64
1950		40	6	46	33	5	38
1951		31	9	40	26	7	33
1952		33	4	37	27	3	30
1953		13	1	14	11	1	12
1954		7	4	11	6	3	9
1955		14	2	16	11	2	13
1956		12	2	14	10	2	12
1957		5	1	6	4	1	5
1958		7	1	8	6	1	7
1959		7	2	9	6	2	8
1960		4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		8	3	11	6.68	2.51	9.19
1962		2	1	3	1.67	.83	2.50
1963		7	1	8	5.86	.84	6.70
1964		3	1	4	2.51	.84	3.35
1965		5	—	5	4.20	—	4.20

Report of the Chest Physician

New Cases

22 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1965, an increase of 1 from the previous year. There were 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a decrease of 1 from the previous year.

Source of new cases (Pulmonary and non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis)

	1963	1964	1965
Mobile Radiography Unit	2	4	2
General Practitioners	19	17	17
Contacts	8	2	1
Others	10	1	3
Transfers in	23	16	7

X-ray only Service

3,979 persons (including 791 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest X-ray only, and 193 or 4.85% were recalled for appointment. 8 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a rate of 2.01 per thousand) and 17 cases of carcinoma of the lung (a rate of 4.3 per thousand) were discovered. The 791 expectant mothers who were X-rayed represent approximately 41.2% of the total number of Norwich mothers confined during the year, which is a decrease of 22.2% compared with 1964. This is the result of a request to General Practitioners not to arrange X-ray examination of expectant mothers within five years of a previous normal chest radiograph.

Deaths—There were 5 deaths recorded from respiratory tuberculosis, but in only 2 of these was the tuberculosis active.

Contact Examinations

179 new contacts were examined (70 at the Clinic and 109 X-ray only).

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children and older school children not already vaccinated. 83.3% (69.9% in 1964) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows :—

	Total No. of tests initiated	No.	Positive Cases % of completed cases	No. vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old-children ...	720	21	3.1	660
Older school children ...	469	17	3.8	424

The positive reactors were seen by the Consultant Chest Physician, no active Tuberculosis was found.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf Tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools, whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result. Positive reactors are seen by the Chest Physician.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows :—

No. of entrants examined	No. Heaf tested	No. whose parents declined the test	No. of negative reactors	No. of positive reactors	No. absent at time of reading
2208	1752	456	1597	103	52

Of the 103 children who gave positive reactions, 77 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. No active Tuberculosis was found in the other 26 children.

Cancer of the lung

There were 57 deaths in Norwich from lung cancer, 51 male and 6 female, a decrease of 11 over the previous year. This shows a decrease of 5 males and 6 females. During the year 52 new cases (47 male and 5 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 32 (30 male and 2 female) were discovered at the Chest Clinic.

Rehabilitation

The Local Authority was not called upon to accept financial responsibility for any tuberculosis patient during the year.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Persons and Families

On list at 31st December, 1964	3
Additions, 1965	...
Rehoused, 1965	...
Removed from list, 1965	...
On list at 31st December, 1965	2

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1960—11.

	Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1961	7	12	2
1962	6	4	—
1963	1	3	1
1964	1	1	—
1965	—	1	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List on 31st December, 1965—2.

Visitation

One Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. She also attends with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. This officer made visits as under during the year.

	TUBERCULOUS		NON-TUBERCULOUS
	First Visits	Re-visits	Visits
Families or households	19	955	171
Patients	15	505	120
Home Contacts	46	1,535	303

In addition, 360 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 6 visits to tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 5 cases, making 319 visits.

Assistance

14,198 pints of milk were supplied free to 39 tuberculous persons.

During the year 4 patients were supplied with clothing.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit informs me that the main survey during the year dealt with offices and shops in the centre of the city, and 16,690 (8,654 Norwich residents, 7,782 Norfolk residents and 254 from other counties) were X-rayed. The Unit operated at three sites, a large store, the Head Office of an Insurance Company, and a Car Park, which was the main site where members of the public were also invited to attend. The Health Department's Mobile Clinic was loaned as a waiting room on the Car Park, and this was greatly appreciated during the bad weather prevailing.

The results of the X-ray examinations are given below :—

	Males	Females	Total	1964 Total
of Miniature X-ray Examinations	9,113	7,577	16,690	5,436
of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:—				
a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	3	3	6	4
b) Cases requiring Chest Clinic observation ...	3	2	5	14
c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions	7	5	12	5

Rate per 1,000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed=0.36

(The active cases were 2 males (City), aged 40 and 69, and 1 male (County), aged 57, and 3 females (County), aged 36, 38, and 51).

Visits to Factories

A plastic and chocolate factory were visited during the year, and 1,715 employees were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

University of East Anglia

On 26th October and 3rd November, the Unit operated at the University and 688 students and staff were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

H.M. Prison, Norwich

A total of 233 staff and inmates were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

Hospital Staff Examinations

During the year 670 Hospital Staff were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

Weekly X-ray Session at the Norwich Chest Clinic

At the weekly session for X-ray of General Practitioners referrals, etc., which from 1st April was transferred to Thursday afternoons, a total of 1,254 (568 males and 686 females) Norwich residents were X-rayed—1 case of active pulmonary tuberculosis was found (female, age 18 years), and 2 cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic.

Hellesdon Hospital

On 1st April, 1965, the Unit commenced visits to Hellesdon Hospital for the X-ray of patients and staff on a bi-monthly basis. The number of patients X-rayed was 1,244—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

The staff of the hospital X-rayed are included in the paragraph above (Hospital Staff Examinations).

Visits to Homes under the Norwich Authorities

The Unit visited Old People's Homes and the Bishop Herbert House, and 338 residents and staff were X-rayed—no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found.

X-ray of Contacts

The Adult Training Centre, Old St. Mark's School, was visited on 26th August for the X-ray of contacts of an active case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 79 trainees and staff were X-rayed. This was followed up by a further visit on 28th October, when a total of 72 were X-rayed—no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found.

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) **WATER Supply**

The following information has kindly been supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department:—

- (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) 45 samples of untreated water from the River Wensum were bacteriologically examined and all were unsatisfactory. 1024 samples of water going into supply were examined and only one was unsatisfactory.
The fluorine content was 0.10 p.p.m.
- (c) The water has a slight plumbo solvent action and this is corrected by treatment with lime. Monthly samples from services were taken for lead content and gave results varying from 0.08 p.p.m. to 0.18 p.p.m.
- (d) The unsatisfactory sample referred to in paragraph (b) above was obtained from a main in the distribution system. The main was isolated and heavily chlorinated and a sample of water taken after the chlorination was entirely satisfactory.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses served in Norwich was 42,193 representing a population of approximately 120,000 and about 60 people were supplied by standpipe.

(b) **Chemical Analysis of Treated Water**

Bacteriological analysis

Coli Aerogenes Bacterial				
Presumptive	...	...	...	0
Confirmed	...	...	...	0
				Coliforms absent
Total Bacterial Count per				
ml. Nutrient Agar				
24 hrs. 37C	...	...	...	12

Physical

Temperature	...	...	...	10C
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear and Bright
Colour	...	...	...	5 hazen
pH	...	...	...	7.8
Taste	...	...	...	None
Odour	...	...	...	None

Chemical

Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.3 p.p.m.
Free Co ₂	...	...	6.0
Alkalinity CaCo ₃	...	...	225.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	.028
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	.115

Nitrogen as Nitrite	...	...	Absent
Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	5.68
Total Hardness	CaCo ₃	...	380.0
Temporary	...	...	225.0
Permanent	...	...	155.0
Total Hardness by Calculation	...	...	380.5
Due to Calcium	...	...	360.7
Due to Magnesium	...	...	19.8
Calcium	Ca	...	144.3
Magnesium	Mg	...	4.8
Sodium Na.	...	...	24.5
Carbonate	Co ₃	...	135.0
Sulphate	So ₄	...	106.1
Chloride	Cl	...	55.0
Nitrate	No ₃	...	25.15
Silica	SiO ₂	...	7.4
Fe ₂ O ₃ Al ₂ O ₃	...	...	3.0
Total Solids at 180 C			
Iron	Fe	...	.01
Copper	Cu	...	.07
Manganese	...	...	} Absent
Lead	...	...
Zinc	...	...
Calcium Carbonate	...	...	225.0
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	150.3
Calcium Chloride	...	...	27.9
Magnesium Chloride	...	...	18.8
Sodium Chloride	...	...	38.3
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	34.5

Bacteriologically the water is of excellent quality.

There has been some deterioration in the organic quality of the water but this is most probably due to the heavy rainfall of the preceding week (1.33 ins.).

The total hardness remains at the higher than normal level of 380 parts per million, due to an increase in the Calcium Sulphate and Calcium Chloride content of the water.

The water, as drawn, was both clear and bright and exception could not be taken to the use of the supply for domestic supply purposes.

c) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. The Water Engineer also informs the Health Department of any sickness amongst the employees, and, if I consider it necessary, they are medically examined before

resuming work. 15 newly appointed employees were examined and in 13 instances re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

(d) Wells

The number of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells, at the end of the year, was 26, which can be classified as follows:—

Domestic premises	...	...	7
Business premises—			
(a) Food Manufacturing:			
Dairy	...	...	1
Bakery	...	...	1
Breweries	...	...	4
Flour miller	...	...	1
			— 7
(b) Other trades—			
Water used for boiler feed	...	...	4
Water used for washing down	...	...	6
Water used for horticultural purposes	...	...	1
Factory closed	...	...	1
			— 12

Of the 7 dwellinghouses, 5 have mains water laid on in addition to the private supply, and in the remaining two cases the well is the only source of drinking water.

All the business premises having wells also have mains water supply. Those engaged in food manufacturing use well water in connection with their business; the other firms use the water for a variety of purposes, as detailed above.

During the year 38 samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination. Satisfactory results were obtained from the two dwellinghouses where no mains water is available, there were, however, two unsatisfactory samples from food factories—one at a brewery and the other at a flour mill, where the water is used only for grain washing. The sampling results indicate a continual change taking place in the strata, producing a situation in which the water from a particular well can be unsatisfactory on one occasion and perfectly satisfactory the next time it is sampled.

(e) Routine Sampling by Health Department

As far as the water going into the supply is concerned 306 samples were examined bacteriologically, four fell a little below the highest standard and a further two were unsatisfactory.

(f) **Drainage and Sewerage**

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly let me have the following comments :—

“ The reconstruction of defective sewers was carried out in the Caernarvon Road area and St. Faith's Lane and general sewer cleansing was continued.

The Corporation's scheme for the construction of a new sewage purification works at Colney was turned down by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government after the Public Inquiry which was held last year. In consequence the Corporation are now constructing an extension to the Yare Valley Sewer in order to serve the new University buildings by August, 1966. The Whitlingham Sewage Purification Works are now overloaded due to the increase in water consumption and in the strength of sewage, and consideration is being given to the construction of further extensions to the purification works at an estimated cost of £2½ millions. The sludge digestion plant was put out of commission due to the discharge of certain trade effluents and so far efforts to restart it have failed and in consequence raw sludge has again had to be put on to the land for disposal. The Water Pollution Research Laboratories have been engaged to assist in this difficult matter.”

Annual Report

OF

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1965

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the public health inspectorate during 1965.

The two vacancies for public health inspectors which existed at the end of 1964 remained unfilled throughout the year. This handicap, coupled with the ever-increasing demands of meat inspection at the two abattoirs has inevitably led to a reduction in the time available for the many other duties of the inspectors. With the object of alleviating the position, an attempt was made to recruit an Authorised Meat Inspector (i.e., one holding the certificate in meat inspection only, and who specialises on such duties), but without success. The alternative, to train our own authorised meat inspectors, was adopted. This of necessity was something of a long-term policy and would not produce a qualified meat inspector at least until May, 1966. However, to this end two trainee meat inspectors, both of whom were already undergoing an approved course of instruction at the City College, were

appointed to the staff. They were to take up their duties early in 1966, with the object of obtaining their qualification in May, 1966.

Reference is made in my report to "offensive trades." Though these are few in number they often need a good deal of supervision and during 1965 one business in particular which gave rise to nuisance from smell, took up a disproportionate amount of inspectors' time. Another aspect of the inspectors' duties, i.e., investigation of dysentery outbreaks, and the subsequent follow-up work, which by its nature must receive priority treatment, again absorbed an unduly large amount of time; well over 2000 visits were made and these outbreaks are now cropping up regularly each year.

I would like to comment on the adverse publicity in the local Press, arising out of the use of a narcotic drug for pigeon control. This method has given much more satisfactory results than did the former one of trapping and involves no cruelty to the birds, nevertheless the Department had to answer a good deal of criticism from bird lovers and misinformed members of the public; but I feel this is a worthwhile job and is achieving its object of reducing the pigeon population.

Turning to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the work of general inspection of premises commenced and over 800 were surveyed. As a comment, I can do no better than quote the concluding paragraph of the annual report made to the Minister of Labour on the enforcement of the Act for 1965 :—

"Much valuable information has been gained as a result of the inspections and the indications are that when the survey is complete, only a small proportion of premises will be found to comply in all respects with the requirements of the Act. It is evident therefore that the inspectorial staff face a formidable task of enforcement. As a footnote, it is pleasing to acknowledge the ready co-operation afforded by business firms whose premises have received a general inspection. It is felt that this is due in some measure to the practice of making prior appointments, which have enabled senior executives to be present at the time of inspection."

It is pleasing to note the progress made in the provision of swimming facilities, self-evident in the fact that prior to 1960 there was only one swimming pool in Norwich. During the year a further pool was put into use at the Hewett School, making a total of six; two for public use and four at schools. Regular sampling of the water is carried out, so that here again further calls are made on the inspectors' time.

For several years I have been commenting on the ever increasing throughput of animals at the two slaughtering premises. This was even more marked in 1965, when the number of animals slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir alone was 49,711, being 44% up on the previous year. This figure could not have been

reached without the improvements made during the year and which doubled the size of the cold stores.

The refuse collection and disposal service continues to function smoothly and, apart from the difficulty of recruiting suitable casual labour to replace men absent through holidays and sickness, presents no special problem. Here again, adverse publicity was directed at the work of the Department, and on this occasion the criticism was centred around the disposal at Harford Tip of dog and cat carcasses collected from the R.S.P.C.A. Animals' Home; however, it was decided to allow the arrangements to continue unaltered. Since the Health Committee took over control of the public conveniences in 1961, several of the older structures have been demolished. The question of replacements where there is an obvious need is one which cannot be viewed in isolation and must be considered in conjunction with redevelopment schemes, e.g., the proposed inner link road, and proposed improvements to Tombland and the Prince of Wales Road/Rose Lane junction.

Finally, my thanks are due to all members of the staff for their co-operation and support, and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and encouragement.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts and Bye-laws

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year.

2,092 nuisances detected.

185 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

783 informal notices served.

21 statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17.

4,085 premises inspected.

1,696 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 15 cases. 3 were granted by the Magistrates, 1 was adjourned *sine die*, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary repairs had been done before the hearing.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 6 dealers in rags, skins and bones, 1 fellmonger, and 1 establishment engaged in the processes of gut scraping, fat and tallow melting, fat extracting and bone boiling. The premises in which the processes of fat and tallow melting, fat extracting, and bone boiling are carried out have been a source of nuisance from smell, to which reference is made in the 1964 Report. In January, 1965 the business changed hands and extensive alterations and improvements were undertaken. Despite these measures the processes carried on still gave rise to complaints from time to time. In October, the Health Committee granted the firm a renewal of their licence for three months to give them an opportunity to obviate the cause of complaint.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 2 registered keepers of common lodging houses. Both premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Drainage

982 visits were made in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

There is 1 licensed caravan site. 26 inspections were made in respect of caravan sites and areas used for temporary siting of caravans. The proposed Municipal Caravan Site at Marston Lane was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Sanitary Conditions of Cinemas

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the 6 cinemas in the city.

Piggeries

During the year 13 inspections of piggeries were made.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 2,141 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, and food poisoning.

Rats and Mice Destruction

Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling-houses	Business premises	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints ...	1,180	214	64	1,458

Treatment in the City sewers

Baits containing fluoracetamide 1/F (1081) were placed in selected sewer manholes throughout the City.

Treatment of refuse tips

A treatment was carried out at Harford refuse tip during the year and a satisfactory result was achieved.

Pigeon Control

During the year 1,222 birds were destroyed of which 1,087 were stupefied by a narcotic, viz., alpha chloralose. The birds were despatched in a chloroform lethalising chamber in co-operation with the R.S.P.C.A. In addition 30 eggs were destroyed.

Pet Shops, etc.

8 premises were registered and 12 inspections were made. Both the boarding establishments for cats and dogs were re-licensed.

Factories

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises		Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	43	5	—	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	576	39	10	—
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers) ...	1	1	—	—
Total ...		620	45	10	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	3	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	7	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act	10	6	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	28	13	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of	
	outworkers notified	No. of contraventions
Wearing apparel—making, etc. ...	289	—
Box making, etc. ...	8	—
Brushmaking ..	2	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	97	—
	—	—
	396	—
	—	—

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 3 inspections were made and 2 samples of filling material were taken, both of which were satisfactory.

Shops Act

109 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year. There is evidence of a changed outlook towards closing hours in shops. The Council had already (January, 1964) revoked their 1930 Order requiring the early closing day for barbers and hairdressers to be either Thursday or Saturday. In doing so, they anticipated one of the clauses of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, which abolishes Local Orders laying down specific half-days for various trades. Thus all traders can now choose which half-day is most suitable to them. It has become general in recent years for many City centre shops to close all day on Thursday; nevertheless in some trades the move is in the opposite direction; the Council received an application from office equipment retailers in the main shopping centre for complete exemption from half-day closing, and they issued an exemption

order for this class of trade to apply to the area within the old City walls. Further examples of this trend were an application for exemption from half-day closing from a firm dealing in the sale of dress fabrics, and another from a multiple firm having the support of many other businesses in the main shopping area. Both were still under consideration at the end of the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A Report has been submitted to the Minister of Labour on the Council's enforcement of the Act during 1965. The Report contained the prescribed particulars relating to registrations and inspections, as required by Section 60 of the Act, and these are as follows :—

A. Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ...	35	507	339
Retail shops ...	33	760	409
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	9	100	43
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	8	43	17
Fuel storage depots ...	1	11	2
Totals ...	86	1,421	810

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises ... 1,663

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices ...	8,582
Retail shops ...	6,627
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	1,404
Catering establishments open to the public ...	941
Canteens ...	259
Fuel storage depots ...	96
Total ...	17,909
Total : Males ...	8,346
Females ...	9,563

It will be seen that 810 premises received a general (i.e. detailed) inspection under the Act. The following table shows the defects found during inspection :

Section of the Act	Defect	No. of Premises failing to comply
4	Cleanliness	87
5	Overcrowding	48
6	Heating	506
7	Ventilation	52
8	Lighting	79
9	Sanitary Conveniences	105
10	Washing Facilities	354
11	Drinking Water	256
12	Clothing Accommodation	30
	Seating Facilities :	
13	Non-Sedentary	14
14	Sedentary	1
15	Eating Facilities	3
16	Floors, passages, stairs	24
17	Dangerous Machinery	—
18—23	Notices	554
24—26	First Aid	337
27	Dangerous Acts	—

For 1965, the Minister of Labour also asked for a separate report on lighting in shops and offices in the City based on inspections done during the last three months of 1965. In particular the report was to include detailed information about premises inspected during November. This information which has already been given to the Minister, is as follows :—

- (a) 67 office premises were inspected in November, comprising 365 rooms. A separate light reading was taken in every room at the various working surfaces, and the results obtained are as follows :—

Lighting standard in lumens per sq. foot	Using artificial light	*Daylight only where applicable
(a) Less than 5	6	6
(b) More than 5 but less than 10	36	3
(c) More than 10 but less than 15	77	6
(d) More than 15 but less than 25	114	10
(e) More than 25	132	38

* These figures relate to those offices where the staff admit that they can work without artificial light.

(b) 41 shops were inspected in November. The average light available was measured at the selling area in each case, and at the packing/preparing rooms and stock-rooms where applicable. The results obtained are as follows :—

	Average Readings (lumens per square foot)		
	Selling Area (41 premises)	Packing/Preparing Area (23 premises)	Stockroom (28 premises)
Highest reading	80	150	36
Lowest reading	10	8	4
Average	30	34	13

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Bath and Lakenham Bath, for bacteriological examination was carried out whilst the baths were open to the public, with satisfactory results.

School Swimming Baths

During the year a new outdoor bath was put into service at the Hewett School, making a total of four. Routine weekly sampling of the water was carried out whilst the baths were in operation. Of 113 samples taken, 7 were unsatisfactory.

Technical Training, Lectures, etc.

The four trainee public health inspectors continued their course of training, attending weekly the approved course of lectures at South-East London Technical College. Members of the staff continued assisting the lecturers of the City College in specialised subjects for which they are suitably qualified, e.g., meat inspection.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

10 samples of fertilisers were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 7 of these were reported as unsatisfactory in some respect. Each case was taken up with the manufacturer and a satisfactory solution was reached.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

71 families were rehoused from areas which had been confirmed by the Minister. 59 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following Areas were represented :—

	Dwelling houses	Population
Canterbury Place/Napier Street, etc., Clearance Area ...	113	282
Drayton Road/Ropemakers Row Clearance Area ...	21	45

A Public Inquiry into the Rose Lane/St. John Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964 was held on 29th June, 1965.

Individual Unfit Houses

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	23
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	..	...	...	27
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	...	...	...	38
4. Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	3

House-Building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows :—

(a) By the Council	...	...	...	...	368
(b) Privately	...	...	...	...	320

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	3,460
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	...	6,103
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	...	...	...	992
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2,020
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	112
4. Number of dwelling houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	783

Remedy of defects without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by officers of the Local Authority	639
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	—
2. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice, by owners, or by Local Authority in default	...	...	...	—

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	113
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—		
(a) By owners	...	75
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	8

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	23
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	27
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	...	38
4. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	7
5. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	...	25
6. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	...	10
7. Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...	—
8. Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...	—
9. Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	3
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	2
3. Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	...	—

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	—
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	—
Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1965	...			73

F.—Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:—

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which a closing order has been substituted for a demolition order	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	1
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form "J")	...	...	1
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	—
Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair			2
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	...	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December ... 75

No. of licences in force at 31st December:—

(a) Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence:

(i)	Untreated	...	...	...	4
(ii)	Pasteurised	...	...	...	64
(iii)	Sterilised	...	...	...	44
(iv)	Ultra heat treated		...	...	3
(b)	Dealer's Licence (Untreated)		...	...	1
(c)	Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence		...	...	1

Regular routine sampling of all designations of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out. The bacteriological results are as under:—

		Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
		factory	factory	factory
Untreated	...	102	14	—
Pasteurised	...	123	3	—
Sterilised	...	—	—	11

Five samples of untreated milk were also examined for the presence of brucella abortus, one of which was found to be positive. This was referred to the Milk Production Officer and the Norfolk County Council.

243 samples were tested in the office for milk fat content, and found satisfactory.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City, and no samples of liquid egg were taken for the purpose of the Alpha-Amylase test.

Meat Inspection

There are two slaughterhouses in the City :—

- (a) The City of Norwich Abattoir, Harford Bridges, Hall Road, operated by the Department;
- (b) the private slaughterhouse at Aylsham Road, operated by Messrs. G. E. & G. H. Pointer in connection with their wholesale business.

Details of animals killed and inspected :—

Number inspected at :		Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	Equivalent Cattle Units
Corporation								
Abattoir	...	6,862	1,164	67	4,719	36,899	49,711	27,441
Pointer's	...	262	40	224	13	39,553	40,092	20,156
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,124	1,204	291	4,732	76,452	89,803	47,597
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Condemnation of meats

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	15	21	12	114
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,161	345	4	36	9,538
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.45 %	28.8 %	8.4 %	1.01 %	12.34 %
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	3	—	—	1,605
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.4 %	0.33 %	—	—	2.03 %
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	66	2	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	66	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Percentages of carcasses diseased:—

(a) *Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci*

	Cattle excluding Cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and Lambs %	Pigs %
1951/55					
(average) ...	33.62	33.75	1.41	8.72	9.65
1963 ...	12.4	32.0	2.8	1.6	9.1
1964 ...	12.8	25.4	7.7	1.05	10.49
1965 ...	13.45	28.8	8.4	1.01	12.34

(b) *Tuberculosis only*

1951/55					
(average) ...	11.1	22.21	0.17	0.0	2.88
1963 ...	0.32	0.85	0.0	0.0	1.4
1964 ...	0.13	0.35	0.0	0.0	1.9
1965 ...	0.4	0.33	0.0	0.0	2.03

Carcases and Organs Condemned

			Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	...	...	1	832	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	92	719
Actinobacillosis }	...	...	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis }	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	682	—
Adhesions	...	...	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Arthritis	...	...	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	260
Cirrhosis	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	—
Congestion	...	...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1205	—
Contamination	...	...	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	240	—
Cystic	...	...	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	—
Cysticercus bovis	...	...	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	...	...	—	1012	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Emphysema	...	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Haemorrhage	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Immaturity	...	...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Infarcts	...	...	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	...	...	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	14
Injury	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Jaundice	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	14	—

Joint-ill	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nephritis	...	...	...	28	—	—	—	—	2	44
Oedema	...	...	3	—	2	—	3	—	3	—
Parasitic (Includes milk spot, ascari, pentestoma, strongyli)	...	...	—	66	—	1	—	24	—	6177
Pericarditis	...	...	—	38	1	—	—	1	—	853
Peritonitis	...	...	—	30	—	—	—	—	14	325
Pleurisy	...	...	2	128	—	—	—	2	5	2152
Pneumonia	...	...	—	35	1	1	—	—	14	1069
Pyæmia	...	...	—	—	6	—	1	—	17	—
Pyelo-nephritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Septicaemia	...	...	3	—	4	—	1	—	13	—
Septic mastitis	...	...	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Septic metritis	...	...	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	1	29	—	—	—	—	1	2046
Tumour	...	...	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	18	2780	19	21	4	12	42	115 15507 1005

A Whole carcasses including organs. B Organs. C Meat (Pounds).

The total weight of meat condemned was approximately 39 tons.

Condemnation of unsound food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	Fish	Other Foods	Tins
Weight	Weight	Weight	
10 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.	12 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.	21 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.	3482

Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks and liqueurs	—	8	—	—
Baby Foods	—	1	—	—
Beverages	—	3	—	1
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	—	9	—	1
Buttered Rolls	—	11	—	1
Cakes, pastries and biscuits ..	—	5	—	1
Cake and pudding mixes ..	—	2	—	2
Cereals	—	11	—	—
Colouring, flavouring and decorative materials ..	—	6	—	1
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks	—	4	—	—
Custard powder and blancmange	—	1	—	—
Fish, fresh	—	1	—	—
Fish, smoked	—	6	—	1
Fish, tinned	—	6	—	1
Fish cakes	—	8	—	—
Fruit, dried	—	5	—	1
Fruit, fresh	—	1	—	—
*Fruit, fresh	—	17	—	—
Fruit, tinned	—	13	—	2
Fruit puddings and pie filling mixtures	—	3	—	1
Herbs and spices	—	7	—	1
Ice cream	—	5	—	—
Jam, marmalade and conserves	—	3	—	2
Jellies	—	1	—	—
Meat, prepared	—	28	—	5
Meat products	1	11	1	3
Medicines and drugs	—	15	—	—
Milk, goat's	—	3	—	1
Milk powder	—	2	—	—
Milk, tinned	1	1	—	1
Potato crisps and sticks ..	—	1	—	—
Sauces, pickles and condiments	—	13	—	1
Sausages	—	10	—	4

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Soup	—	5	—	1
Sugar	—	1	—	—
Sweets	—	2	—	1
Vegetables, fresh	—	1	—	—
Vegetables, fresh	—	9	—	—
Vegetables, dried	—	1	—	1
Vegetables, tinned	—	6	—	1
Vinegar	—	1	—	—
Unclassified	—	8	—	—
	2	255	1	35

Samples taken for the presence of pesticide residues.

Food Premises

Category	Total Number	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number to which Regulation 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses ...	28	28	28	28
Butchers ...	145	145	145	145
Catering Establishments	316	313	316	316
Factories ...	44	44	44	44
Dried Fish Shops	54	53	54	54
Public houses ...	270	270	270	270
Grocers, confectionery and general ...	550	530	550	550
Wholesale grocers	13	13	13	13

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

i) The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Act :—

Ice cream	426
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food and sausages	184
i) Milk and Dairies Regulations	
Dairy premises on register	4
ii) Inspection of registered food premises	
Ice cream	154
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food and sausages	402
Dairies and Milk Distributors	290

(iv) *Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations*

67 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows:—

Time taken to reduce methylene blue				Provisional Grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours				1
2½—4 hours	...	...	...	2
½—2 hours	...	...	...	3
0 hours	...	...	...	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into grades 1 or 2.

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	10	10	—	—	—
B	16	14	2	—	—
C	17	7	8	—	2
D	19	19	—	—	—
E	2	2	—	—	—
F	2	2	—	—	—
G	1	—	1	—	—

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

2,239 inspections of food premises were made and 167 letters were sent to persons carrying on food businesses, drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

A market trader was fined £10 for smoking while handling open food.

CLEAN AIR

(a) *Measurement of Air Pollution*

As participants in the National Survey of Air Pollution, the Council continued to co-operate with the Warren Spring Laboratory by taking daily measurements at five stations in the City.

(b) *Prior approval of furnace installations*

25 applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and dealt with.

(c) *Smoke control areas*

Early in the year the Council had under consideration the Health Committee's recommendation that smoke control orders be made in respect of two areas of the City, to be regarded as "pilot" schemes, but decided to refer the matter back to the Health Committee for further consideration.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints regarding 11 alleged nuisances from noise were dealt with, which can be classified as follows:—

Machinery	8
Transport	1
Playing of jazz musical instruments ...	1
Building operations	1

All were dealt with without recourse to statutory action, but in three instances the facts were brought to the notice of the Health Committee. The two most troublesome complaints caused an enormous amount of work and many visits had to be made at unusual hours.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Statistics

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of	11,940
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£2,762*
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to the Tip	£1,990*
No. of cesspools at end of year	53
No. of pail closets at end of year	66

*These figures relate to the 1965/6 financial year.

Transport and Other Equipment

Collection vehicles	21
Cesspool emptiers	1
Night soil collection vehicle	1
Lorries	4
Vans	4
Bulldozers	2
Loading shovel	1

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

New ladies' and gents' conveniences were installed in the St. Stephen's subway, incorporating the latest type of hand dryers, and came into use in September. In February the conveniences on the premises of the Lamb Inn were demolished as a result of improvements to the public house. The number of conveniences now under the control of the Health Committee is as follows:—

Structures containing ladies' and gents' toilets ...	9
Structures containing gents' toilets only ...	3
Structures containing urinals only ...	3

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.—SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22 E.
Tel. No. NORWICH 22233 EXT. 300.

INTRODUCTION

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1965. This is the 58th Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the City of Norwich.

Schoolchildren on Register

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 19,405, this compares with 19,195 at the end of 1964 but the figure for 1963 was 19,338.

School Medical Inspection

It is pleasant to report that 99.6% of pupils examined were found to have "General Condition Satisfactory". This is virtually the same figure (98.5%) as the preceding year but it is worthwhile remembering that this happy state of affairs was not always the case. Viz :—

Year					Condition Unsatisfactory
1935	...	...	...	...	15.7%
1945	..	...	...	...	19.8%
1955	..	...	...	...	6.9%

Minor Ailments

Minor Ailment Clinics continued to be held, though on a somewhat reduced scale. As I pointed out some years ago the *raison d'être* has I feel nearly disappeared with the advent of the Family Doctor Service provided under the National Health Service Act 1946. There is, however, perhaps some justification in continuing to treat cases which require nursing treatment over a relatively prolonged period. Into this category perhaps fall Warts. At the Minor Ailment Clinics last year some 563 Plantar Warts were treated which compared with 846 in 1964. The number of other Warts similarly shows a reduction from 900 to 579. The total number of cases seen at the Minor Ailment Clinics fell from 8,965 in 1964 to 6,848 in 1965. Over the years one of the most dramatic reductions in incidence has, of course, occurred in Otorrhoea. Last year only some 27 cases were seen at the Clinics. This figure compares with 302 cases in 1934. Many of us can still vividly recall the once common spectacle of children with bits of cotton wool in their ears with impaired hearing due to the chronic ear infection. This happy state of affairs is of course to be very largely attributed, I think, to modern chemotherapeutic agents and antibiotics.

Audiometric Testing of School Entrants

Routine Audiometric testing of school entrants continued to be carried out during the year. 2,075 tests were made as compared with 1,960 in the previous year. Finally, 38 children were found to be deaf in both ears and 28 in one ear. These figures compare with 24 and 32 for the previous year. This apparent increase may be due to more complete ascertainment or, as is more likely, the numbers involved being small, purely to chance. Certainly the difference in numbers between the two years is not statistically significant.

Uncleanliness

Of 38,998 examinations of children made in schools (36,375 in 1964) only 71 individual children were found to be infested. This is curiously an identical figure for 1964. It is interesting to recall that for the period 1920 to 1924 the average annual figure of children found to be infested was 12.9%.

Enuretic Clinic

Towards the end of the year 4 additional alarms were purchased to obviate children having to wait for the issue of this supply. This clinic is one of those humdrum, unsung, efforts of a Local Authority but one which I feel sure is fully justified in its existence.

School Dental Service

The report of the Principal School Dental Officer makes interesting reading. Norwich is in the very fortunate position in that each school child now receives a dental inspection annually and indeed many infants are dentally inspected twice a year. As I have mentioned before, however, the pattern of the service is changing. A similar change has occurred over the years in the School Medical Service as a whole, where for many years past a position has been reached in which the School Medical Service is purely inspectorial in character. A similar trend must, I think, continue to occur in the School Dental Service as more and more parents and families have, as it were, chosen a private dentist for the dental care of the family. Unfortunately, however, one has the suspicion that not every child who is, at a School Dental inspection, found to require dental treatment and who is stated to be about to have that treatment at the hands of a private dental practitioner, does, in fact, attend the private dentist. It may be, as the service becomes more inspectorial in character, and the Dental Officers, therefore, have less volume of treatment work with which to contend, that some re-examinations of children to see if in fact they have received dental treatment in the hands of the private dental practitioners, should be considered.

During the year the Authority again became interested in the question of adding fluoride to the drinking water. This became a matter of Council debate during the year. The result unfortunately, from the dental health point of view of the children was the decision to make available fluoride tablets at the expense of the Local Authority to expectant mothers and children from birth to 15 years of age. This latter decision, and the scheme to implement it, is at present in the hands of the Ministry. I hope to refer more fully to this important health matter in my report as Medical Officer of Health.

The Principal School Dental Officer refers to a survey on the condition of the teeth of girls and boys aged 15 years which was instigated by the Department of Education and Science and in which we took part. The national results of this survey are not yet to hand.

Infectious Diseases

Apart from a Measles outbreak in which 731 cases amongst schoolchildren were notified (this compares with 279 in the preceding year) and an outbreak of food poisoning associated with a school kitchen there is nothing of interest to report.

Deaths of Schoolchildren

It is sad to have to note that during the year 6 schoolchildren died. This compared with 3 in 1964 in which year 1 death was due to a road accident. None last year were accidental in origin. Two of the 6 deaths were due to tumour-like conditions and therefore in the present light of medical knowledge in no way preventable. Two, however, were due to respiratory infection and, therefore, presumably, in theory preventable. As I mentioned last year virtually gone in the role of killers and disablers are the infectious diseases. This is amply borne out by the fact that in 1934 28 deaths of schoolchildren occurred of which some 15 were due to an infective disease process.

National Surveys

Apart from the survey on the dental health of school leavers already mentioned we were asked to follow up the National Child Development Study relating to a number of children born in 1958. 36 children were involved and of these 33 were medically examined and a full report including one on the home conditions was furnished by the Department. It is pleasant to note that only three parents declined to co-operate in this enquiry. The national result will be published in due course.

Acknowledgment

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all members of the School Health Service and of the Director of Education and his Staff both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the School Health Service could not be maintained.

The continued support of the members of the Committee has been, as before, an encouragement throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 19,405 compared with 19,195 at the end of 1964. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	19.	3864 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	16.	5421 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	4.	1129 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern Grammar (Mixed)	13.	4998 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	680 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	930 boys in attendance at end of year
		820 girls in attendance at end of year

At the year end there were some 534 boys in the senior and 73 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 434 girls (seniors) and 168 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School, both non-local education authority schools.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	...	90 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		75 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi-

capped and

Delicate Pupils

Educationally

Sub – Normal

Pupils

...

63 children in attendance at end of year

126 children in attendance at end of year

At Easter 1965, the Clarkson Junior and Infant Schools, hitherto two separate departments, were combined under one Head Teacher.

On 6th September, 1965, a new Secondary Modern School was opened at Marryat Road, known as the Heartsease Secondary Modern School.

On the same date the Crome Secondary Modern Boys' School and Stuart Secondary Modern Girls' School, Telegraph Lane, were combined as the Crome and Stuart School under one Head Teacher.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percent- age of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfac- tory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For De- fective Vision	For all other Condi- tions	Total In- dividual Pupils
1961 and later ...	441	96.8	440	9	31	40
1960 ...	1272	96.4	1270	28	125	148
1959 ...	479	96.3	476	20	66	84
1958 ...	81	91.4	80	4	14	17
1957 ...	1210	89.3	1205	39	114	148
1956 ...	87	81.6	86	4	18	20
1955 ...	47	91.5	45	2	18	18
1954 ...	662	70.1	661	34	72	101
1953 ...	859	68.3	852	37	109	138
1952 ...	279	68.1	277	12	41	48
1951 ...	662	24.5	660	26	58	83
1950 and earlier ...	1020	20.7	1020	47	97	142
Total L.E.A. Schools	7099	70.4	7072 (99.62%)	262	763	987
Non-L.E.A. Schools	116	25.0	116 (100%)	15	6	18
Grand Total	7215	69.7	7188 (99.64%)	277	769	1005

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Special Inspections ...	1037	16
Number of Re-inspections ...	2241	4
Total ...	3278	20

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1965**

(These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	25	49	40	28	105	48	170	125
5	Eye—								
	Vision	57	107	58	129	147	277	262	513
	Squint	33	25	2	4	16	33	51	62
	Other	5	8	1	3	4	11	10	22
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	3	51	—	7	7	63	10	121
	Otitis Media	8	33	2	2	15	17	25	52
	Other	9	7	2	1	8	17	19	25
7	Nose and Throat	21	166	9	35	25	186	55	387
8	Speech	20	40	2	2	5	25	27	67
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	25	1	—	—	30	1	55
10	Heart	6	21	2	11	7	34	15	66
11	Lungs	16	32	3	16	19	48	38	96
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	3	5	—	—	1	14	4	19
	Other	11	109	11	28	44	233	66	370
13	Orthopædic—								
	Posture	5	17	4	11	8	33	17	61
	Feet	46	53	10	23	67	133	123	209
	Other	15	42	10	55	24	81	49	178
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	2	1	1	2	5	4	8	7
	Other	—	15	—	8	2	12	2	35
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	—	19	14	6	115	16	129	41
	Stability	15	161	2	30	14	109	31	300
16	Abdomen	—	11	1	3	1	14	2	28
17	Other	4	15	3	19	19	48	26	82

Table B—Special Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin ...	13	—
5	Eye—		
	Vision ...	55	4
	Squint ...	19	—
	Other ...	—	2
6	Ear—		
	Hearing ...	38	54
	Otitis Media ...	6	3
	Other ...	23	2
7	Nose and Throat	26	16
8	Speech ...	11	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart ...	1	2
11	Lungs ...	3	5
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia ...	2	1
	Other ...	18	3
13	Orthopædic—		
	Posture ...	2	—
	Feet ...	9	7
	Other ...	5	2
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy ...	3	—
	Other ...	2	3
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	20	2
	Stability ...	33	8
16	Abdomen ...	—	2
17	Other ...	13	8

Table C—Inspections at Non-L.E.A. Schools

Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)
2	—	—	—
15	5	—	—
2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURETIC CLINIC

A special clinic for the investigation and treatment of pupils who are bed-wetters is held at the Health Department weekly and during the year 96 children were seen. No physical defects were found in any case which would account for the wetting and only one was thought to be so maladjusted that he required to attend at the Child Guidance Clinic. In all other cases the cause of the wetting was considered to be due to lack of or improper training, or mild emotional disturbance and faulty family relationship insufficiently severe to warrant full scale Child Guidance Clinic investigation. Correct training requires considerable patience and coaxing. Anger worsens the condition.

A few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Much can be done for the child by explaining to him that his condition is far from being unusual and that there are certain to be others in his school with similar symptoms. No drugs are given, but use of the alarm bell system has continued.

The apparatus has been loaned to 43 children during 1965.

The following is a statistical summary for the year :—

Year of Birth and Sex		No. Discharged	No. Defaulted	No. Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	No. under Observation at Year End	Total
1961	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1960	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	2	2
1959	M	1	—	—	8	9
	F	—	—	—	4	4
1958	M	2	—	—	2	4
	F	1	1	—	4	6
1957	M	2	1	—	8	11
	F	1	—	—	5	6
1956	M	4	2	—	6	12
	F	1	1	—	3	5
1955	M	2	—	1	4	7
	F	1	—	—	1	2
1954	M	1	—	—	4	5
	F	1	—	—	1	2
1953	M	1	—	—	2	3
	F	1	—	—	2	3
1952	M	1	1	—	4	6
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1951	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	1	—	—	1	2
1950	M	1	1	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1949	M	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M	16	5	1	40	62
	F	9	2	—	23	34

The table above shows the result for the year under review. Some kiddies respond to treatment in a matter of a few months, in others a cure is effective after perhaps eight or nine months and some children we do not seem to be able to help. From the table which follows below this latter is something of the order of 20%. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet and with no serious emotional disorder, is most likely to respond to the alarm which we have now been using since May, 1961.

This is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective.

Age at issue of Alarm	Dry	Improved	Not improved
5	2	1	—
6	3	1	3
7	4	2	2
8	12	9	5
9	6	2	2
10	5	2	2
11	3	1	1
12	7	1	1
13	3	4	2
14	2	—	—
15	1	—	1
Total ...	48 (53.3%) (36 boys 12 girls)	23 (25.6%) (16 boys 7 girls)	19 (21.1%) (15 boys 4 girls)

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, nineteen in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated :—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	2	2
Ringworm of the Body	4	—	4	8
Impetigo ...	—	1	7	8
Scabies ...	3	—	—	3
Acne ...	1	164	6	171
Warts (excluding Plantar Warts) ...	42	537	21	600
Plantar Warts ...	200	363	23	586
Minor Injuries ...	1	1729	—	1730
Septic Sores ...	9	501	4	514
Other Skin Diseases ...	19	2776	61	2856
Blepharitis ...	—	71	—	71
Conjunctivitis ...	—	20	3	23
Other Minor Eye Defects	2	160	2	164
Otorrhoea ...	—	3	24	27
Other Ear Defects ...	33	24	45	102
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	—	29	48	77
Enlarged Glands ...	—	—	—	—
Other Defects ...	—	156	62	218

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9 a.m. - Mr. P. J. L. Hunter

Wednesday at 11 a.m. - Dr. P. H. Beattie

Thursday at 9.15 a.m. - Dr. W. J. Naunton

A clinic is also held on alternate Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m., conducted by an Ophthalmic Registrar. This additional clinic is necessary in order to keep the number on the waiting list to a minimum.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

147 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	258
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ...	1133
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	46
Total ...	1437
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ...	565
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	22

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver M.B.E., under the ægis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 44 school children (including 7 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

			New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	...	...	1	3
Ventricular Septal Defect	...	...	—	12
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	...	...	—	2
Pulmonary Stenosis	...	...	—	3
Aortic Stenosis	...	...	—	4
Fallot's Tetralogy	...	...	1	1
Innocent Systolic Murmur	...	...	5	2
Cardiac Enlargement	...	...	—	5
Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	—	1
Displacement of Heart	...	...	—	1
Coarctation of Aorta	...	...	—	3

40 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities. 3 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 debarred from all organised physical activities.

2 children under school age were also examined (old cases). Both were found to have an innocent murmur, no restriction being placed on their physical activities.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otitis media who attend schools near the centre of the city may be treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

9 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 3 cases which had recurred.

No children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, but 3 received treatment at the District Minor Ailment Clinic,

24 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital Specialists.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1965	—	3	24	27
1964	1	7	24	32
1963	—	11	19	30
1962	1	12	24	37
1961	—	14	31	45
1960	—	9	47	56
1959	—	9	37	46
1958	1	3	13	17
1957	5	12	23	40
1956	5	14	38	57

(b) **Tonsillectomy 1958-65**

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1958	...	...	328	1962	...	...	255
1959	...	...	323	1963	...	...	200
1960	...	...	368	1964	...	...	270
1961	...	...	313	1965	...	...	276

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1965 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
4 years	6	1	7
5 "	32	26	58
6 "	45	40	85
7 "	28	22	50
8 "	11	16	27
9 "	10	9	19
10 "	10	12	22
11 "	2	5	7
12 "	—	1	1
Total	144	132	276

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the presence of deafness is confirmed, then arrangements are made (with the approval of the family doctor) for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by School Nurses	2075
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test	127
No. referred from previous year	7
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	38
—In one ear only	28
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	45
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	23
	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to School Medical Officer for testing	106
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	26
—In one ear only	23
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ...	44
No. of children awaiting test at end of year	13

(d) Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children

Special classes for partially hearing children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid installed in September, 1957, has considerably facilitated the class teaching and oral work. Children

find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

The classes are in charge of a Teacher of the Deaf, who undertakes auditory training and speech training of partially hearing pupils, as well as giving guidance to parents of deaf children not yet of school age. Boys and girls discharged from the special class are visited by her periodically at their own schools in order to ascertain progress. Furthermore she attends the Otologists' clinics at the hospital.

The Teacher of Partially Hearing Children who was appointed in September, 1964 to the staff of The Clare Special School for Physically Handicapped Children, left in November, 1965.

During the year 2 boys and 2 girls commenced attendance at the special classes, whilst 1 boy showed such marked improvement that he has been able to return to full term attendance at ordinary school. 1 girl was admitted to Hawksworth Hall Spastics Assessment Centre, and 1 girl, now attending a secondary modern school was, at the end of the year, receiving regular home visits from the Teacher of the Deaf.

At the end of 1965 4 boys and 3 girls were in attendance, and 2 boys and 1 girl not yet of school age were being visited regularly at home.

1 boy and 1 girl from County schools were also in attendance by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority.

Partially hearing children attend these classes part time; for the remainder of their school time they are in ordinary school.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	11
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	276
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	26
Received other forms of treatment ...	206
Total ...	519
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1965 ...	9
(b) In previous years ...	20

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

27 children attending Primary Schools and 24 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 21 Primary School Children and 9 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending	
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Faulty Posture ...	1	—	3	—	4	—
Flat Foot ...	3	5	1	2	4	—
Valgus Ankles ...	1	5	6	—	7	—
Hallux Valgus ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pes Cavus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Claw Toe ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intoeing ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Genu Valgum ...	5	4	2	—	7	—
Deformity of Foot	1	1	1	—	2	—
Shortening of Leg	—	—	1	—	1	—
Talipes ...	2	—	1	1	3	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint	4	—	1	—	5	—
Paralysis due to Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ...	—	—	4	3	4	—
Spina Bifida ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Osteochondritis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arthritis of Knee-joints ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	7	5	1	—	8	—
Totals ...	27	24	21	9	48	—

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	81
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	66
Total ...	147

RINGWORM

No. of Schoolchildren Treated

	By Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp ...	—	2	2
Ringworm Body ...	4	4	8

Two new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp (*Tinea Canis*) were notified during the year. The children affected (2 girls aged ten years, living in adjoining houses) were treated by the Consultant Dermatologist at the Jenny Lind Hospital. Contacts were inspected but no further cases were found.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very light one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing, and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Hewett School.

Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	38998
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	68
(ii) by Medical Officers ...	3
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	7
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54 (3) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	5
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	32
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents ...	34

Of the total school child population, 0.37% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the last available national figure of 2.67% in 1963.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 49 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for nine sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 154 school children and 20 children under school age treated during the year :—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	17	31	48	27.6	7	14.6
Cleft Palate ...	1	6	7	4.0	—	—
Spastic ...	—	4	4	2.3	1	25.0
Dyslalia ...	38	41	79	45.4	34	43.0
Nasal Speech ...	—	1	1	0.6	—	—
Delayed Speech	7	14	21	12.1	7	33.3
Other ...	9	5	14	8.0	5	35.7

At the end of the year 72 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 68 other cases were under observation. 6 new cases were awaiting appointments.

A total of 2249 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 186 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. C. D. Roberts.

During the year, 95 Primary, 88 Secondary School Children and 34 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

144 clinics were held, the total number of attendances made being 3,078.

80 new cases were seen, having been referred from many different sources. An analysis of the sources of referral and the symptoms for which they were referred is given in the tables below —

Source	No. of New Cases Referred
Local Education Authority	43
Chief Welfare Officer re Juvenile Delinquency ...	1
Parents and Friends	6
General Practitioners	25
Hospitals	2
Norwich Juvenile Court	1
Children's Officer	2
	80

Reason for Referral	Girls	Boys	Total
Nervous Disorders (Fears, unsociability, moodiness &c.)...	10	4	14
Habit Disorders & Physical Symptoms (Disorders of sleep, movement, speech, incontinence, &c.)	4	8	12
Behaviour Disorders (Beyond control, stealing, truancy, sex difficulties, &c.)	13	28	41
Juvenile Delinquents	—	2	2
Educational Difficulties (Backwardness, daydreaming, school failure &c.)	1	4	5
For Special Examination (To determine regarding placement —autism, subnormality, &c.) ...	2	4	6
	30	50	80

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports :—

Dental Staff

There was no change in the number of Dental Officers during 1965, as it was not considered advisable at the time to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. E. D. Pollard in December, 1964.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

The number of pupils inspected at school remained almost the same as in the previous year. In some schools it was noted that many of the children were receiving regular conservative treatment, either at the School Dental Clinic or with private dental surgeons; and the state of oral hygiene seems to be improving. The continued emphasis on dental health propaganda would appear to be having some slight effect.

The number of fillings remains fairly constant, but more temporary teeth have been conserved and fewer extracted.

As in previous years treatment was carried out on the premises at the special schools for mentally and physically handicapped children; and the children's homes were visited twice during the year for inspection.

Early in the year the Department of Education and Science requested that a survey be carried out enquiring into the condition of the teeth of girls and boys aged 15 years. 10% of pupils whose birthdays fell into the required category were inspected in detail by the dental officers and the findings charted on special forms 153 pupils in 16 senior schools were examined and it is hoped that the results will be of statistical interest.

In June arrangements were made for the General Dental Council's Exhibition trailer to be on show at ten senior schools. Health Visitors were in attendance and frequent visits were made by the dental officers to explain exhibits and answer questions. A great deal of interest was shown by the pupils and it is hoped that this new departure may have made a greater impression than other forms of propaganda.

In November the Health Department took part in a vigorous campaign in favour of adding fluoride to the Norwich water supply. Posters were displayed in the dental clinic waiting room and parents were encouraged to sign a form approving the measure.

The Medical Officer of Health arranged meetings at which the Dental Officers appeared on the platform with medical colleagues to answer questions about the scheme. Unfortunately in spite of considerable interest having been aroused, the project was again rejected.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority
during the year ended 31st December, 1965**

(a) Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1696	1307	251	3254
Subsequent visits	2185	2682	441	5308
Total visits	3881	3989	692	8562
Additional courses of treatment commenced	289	153	38	480
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	1677	2908	621	5206
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	1969	130	—	2099
Permanent teeth filled ...	1362	2662	569	4593
Deciduous teeth filled ...	1831	126	—	1957
Permanent teeth extracted ...	86	582	115	783
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	1389	535	—	1924
General anæsthetics ...	695	366	41	1102
Emergencies	284	110	17	411

Number of pupils X-rayed ...	176
Prophylaxis	566
Teeth otherwise conserved ...	1350
Number of teeth root filled ...	4
Inlays	—
Crowns	1
Courses of treatment completed	2989

(b) Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	43
New cases commenced during year	43
Cases completed during year	26
Cases discontinued during year	5
No. of removable appliances fitted	59
No. of fixed appliances fitted	4
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	22

(c) Prosthetics

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	13	5	21
Number of dentures supplied	3	18	17	38

(d) *Anaesthetics*

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers ... 1102

(e) *Inspections*

(a)	First inspection at school.	Number of Pupils	17177
(b)	First inspection at clinic.	Number of Pupils	1065
	Number of (a)+(b) found to require treatment		12444
	Number of (a)+(b) offered treatment ...		8195
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	2164
	Number of (c) found to require treatment ...		1413

(f) *Sessions*

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	1935
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	247
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	...	5

(g) *Children under 5 years of age who attend no School*

(1)	New Cases Treated	...	...	...	126
(2)	Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	299
(3)	No. of Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	110
(4)	No. of Fillings	...	...	...	142
(5)	No. of Other Operations	...	...	...	112
(6)	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	...	...	...	73

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1965

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non. Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									
					Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Alderman Jex	367	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Angel Road	495	—	—	—	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road	650	—	—	—	6	110	—	2	—	—	27	—	—
Bignold	408	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackdale	264	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bluebell	526	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close	131	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove	472	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell	299	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson	206	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road	705	—	—	—	1	60	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Crome/Stuart	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson	443	—	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George White	380	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney	423	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heartsease	1073	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	170	—	—
Henderson	457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham	1661	—	—	—	12	78	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Larkman Lane	696	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	170	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street	227	—	—	—	2	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 3 cases of Measles and 1 of Food Poisoning were notified.

Food Poisoning Outbreak

An outbreak of food poisoning associated with the children receiving school dinners prepared at the Colman Road School Meals Kitchen occurred during the year. In all some 140 children had symptoms and the causative organism (*Salmonella Typhimurium*) was isolated from 34 cases. Unfortunately, despite a very thorough investigation, it was found impossible to establish precisely the method by which the food became infected with *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

83.3% (69.9% in 1964) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	Total No. of Tests Initiated	Positive No.	Cases % of completed Cases	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children	720	21	3.1	660
Older school children	469	17	3.8	424

The positive reactors were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician for follow-up.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
2208	1752	456	1597	103	52

Of the 103 children who gave positive reactions 77 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. 26 were found to be normal following X-Ray or further Heaf test.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was used exclusively during 1965. During the year 271 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 763 were given the fourth dose.

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December 1965.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
C	Deaf Pupils ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	—	—	2	—	33a	21a	—	—	35	21
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils	1	—	68	58	1b	—	2	1	72	59
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
G	Maladjusted Pupils	1	—	1	—	1c	—	1	—	4	—
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils	1	1	10	5	1	—	3d	4d	15	10
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	—	—	—	—	48	14	—	—	48	14
J	Delicate Pupils	2	1	24	14	—	—	—	3e	26	18
	Total ...	11	7	105	79	84	36	6	8	206	130

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 4 boys and 3 girls attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.
- (b) On waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.
- (c) At Hostel for Maladjusted Children.
- (d) Includes 2 boys and 4 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (e) Includes 2 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1965 :—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind ...	1	—	Sunshine House, Southerndown.
Partially Sighted	5	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Deaf ...	—	3	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Partially Hearing	—	—	—
Educationally Sub-normal ...	1	—	Hilton Grange School, Bramhope, Leeds.
Epileptic ...	—	2	Lingfield School, Surrey.
Maladjusted ...	1	—	Rectory School, Cheveley, Newmarket.
	1	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped	1	—	Treloar College, Alton, Hants.
	—	1	Hawksworth Hall Spastics Assessment Centre
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate ...	1	—	Exhall Grange, Warwickshire.
	1	—	St. Dominic's Hambleton, Surrey.
	—	1	Eden Hall, Bacton, Norfolk.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

23 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 4 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally ...	...	...	23
Source : Head Teachers ...	...	14	
School Health Service ...	...	6	
Hospital Consultant Staff ...	...	3	
Re-examinations ...	...	...	4

	Boys	Girls
Recommendations, following examination :		
Special Day School (E.S.N.) ...	6	6
Ordinary School and re-examination later ...	1	—
Re-examination later (unfit for school meantime) ...	2	—
Unsuitable for Education at School (For Junior Training Centre) ...	9	3

In addition 13 boys and 9 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Fit for Employment ...	4	—
Adult Training Centre ...	—	1
Community Care ...	5	7
Unsuitable for Education at School ...	1	1
Remain at Special Day School ...	1	—
Fit to return to Ordinary School ...	1	—
School for Maladjusted Children ...	1	—

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road, known as The Clare School.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year ...	38	22
Number admitted during the year ...	5	5
Number left during the year ...	6	4

	Boys	Girls
Transferred to ordinary school ...	2	—
Unsuitable for Education at School ...	—	1
Left School ...	3	3
Deceased ...	1	—
Number on register at end of year ...	37	23

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma ...	6	3
Fibrosis of Lung ...	1	—
Collapse of Lung ...	2	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint ...	—	1
Arthrogryphosis ...	—	1
Paralysis after Poliomyelitis ...	—	1
3. Nervous System.		
Cerebral Palsy ...	6	2
Spina Bifida ...	2	—
Epilepsy ...	—	2
Muscular Dystrophy ...	1	1
4. General.		
Unsatisfactory General Condition ...	5	8
Congenital Defects ...	6	1
Behaviour Problems ...	1	1
Schonlein's Disease ...	1	—
Ectodermal Dysplasia ...	1	—
Speech Defect ...	1	—
Partially Sighted ...	1	—
Partially Hearing ...	2	1
Christmas Disease ...	1	—
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 23

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 2 boys and 6 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys : Kypho-Scoliosis (post operative); Fracture of R. Humerus and L. Femur.

Girls : Disseminated Lupus; Shortening of Right Leg (post operative); Congenital Dislocation of the Hip-joint (post operative); Arthrogryphosis (post operative); Tumour of Brain; Injured Knee.

In addition 4 boys and 9 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects :—

Boys : Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Left Talipes Equinovarus (post operative); Hæmophilia; Injured Wrist.

Girls : Right Hemiplegia; Slipped Epiphysis; Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joint (post operative); Fractured Leg; Multiple Fractures; Arthritis of Knees; Nephritis; Appendicitis (post operative); Gross Maladjustment.

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were 6 recorded deaths of children of school age (none being due to violence), compared with 3 in the previous year (1 accidental). The causes of death were :—

Boys :

Aged 7 years.	Acute Bronchiolitis.
„ 12 „	Status Asthmaticus.
„ 12 „	Congenital Heart Disease.

Girls :

Aged 5 years.	Broncho Pneumonia.
„ 5 „	Wilm's Tumour.
„ 5 „	Acute Lymphatic Leukæmia.

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 54.03 and 77.14% take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Clare Special School for Physically Handicapped Children where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

The Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated on 1st August, 1947, by the Ministry of Food provides that one pint of milk daily at 4d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year school children who on grounds of health were considered to be in need of medical foods, were supplied with such through the Infant Welfare Centres.

(11) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 633 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

425 children were involved in 178 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 78 children involved in 25 families were referred by the Local Authority, National Assistance Board, etc.

(12) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. They are also encouraged to report any significant illness.

During the year 135 members of the School Meals Staff had investigation of a full history, and a recent chest X-ray report.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(13) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

At the request of the Chief Education Officer 92 students, prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year, and 189 newly appointed teachers had a recent chest X-ray report, and where necessary, a full medical examination.

(14) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Byelaws governing the employment of school children provide that within 14 days from the date when employment begins, a certificate from the Principal School Medical Officer has to be produced to, and endorsed by the employer, certifying that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health or physical development of the child, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

During the year 453 examinations were carried out under these byelaws. 1 boy was debarred on medical grounds from part-time employment for six weeks, and 1 girl for one week.

VIII.—CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

Introduction

Further sorting of volunteers who have not attended for training, or have passed the age limit for the Section has been continued during the year, resulting in a lower but more active total strength.

Strength

Year		Recruits	Class "A"	Class "B"	Reserve	Total
1965	...	45	40	3	10	98
1964	...	128	39	—	5	172

Training Sessions

Year		No. Held	Average Attendance
1965	...	137	9.4
1964	...	183	9.9

Exercises (excluding Sectional Exercises)

Year		Week-ends	Average Attendance	Full Days	Average Attendance	Half Days	Average Attendance
1965	...	3	10	2	8.5	3	6.7
1964	...	3	10.6	3	8.3	2	6.5

Courses

One member of the City Ambulance Service attended the Home Office School and qualified as an Instructor. This brings the total number of Instructors on the Ambulance staff up to 3.

Voluntary Aid Societies

Following the Study "Lifeline" held for the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society in 1964, 10 Divisions accepted the 12 session course of Civil Defence training.

First Aid Competitions

It has been decided to make the Autumn Trophy First Aid Competition a bi-annual event due to the vast amount of work involved.

The next competition will be held in the Autumn of 1966.

Vehicles

This Division holds the following vehicles:—

Ambulances	...	...	...	...	...	8
First Aid Equipment Vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	1

These are kept fully equipped for any Civil emergency.

Conclusion

Although the strength of the Section has fallen in the last year, the overall result has been to consolidate those who are undergoing training into an efficient and versatile life-saving force.

IX.—APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VENERELOGY NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL

The Ministry of Health analysis of new cases of venereal disease attending clinics in England and Wales in 1965 shows a rise of 22% of cases of Early Infectious Syphilis, a very slight fall in cases of Gonorrhoea, an increase in cases of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis, and an increase in the total number of new patients attending for advice or treatment.

New cases attending the clinic of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital numbered 541 compared to 476 in 1964. Syphilis or gonorrhoea accounted for 134 cases, the figure for 1964 being 136.

Syphilis

There was one case of infectious syphilis in a female aged 35, resident in Norwich. The source of infection was not traced. (1964—2 cases.)

Late or latent syphilis was diagnosed in four males aged 77, 66, 65 and 58. Three patients lived in Norfolk and one in Norwich. (1964—6 cases.)

Gonorrhoea

New cases increased by one to 129. 85 male and 44 female patients. A child of six with vulvo-vaginitis is not included in the tables 1 or 2, nor in table 2 is the male patient aged 22 who was resident outside the area of the Clinic.

TABLE 1

Age	Total 1965	Male	Female	1964
Under 16 ..	1	—	1	3
16-17 ..	10	2	8	9
18-19 ..	21	10	11	26
20-24 ..	39	23	16	44
25 and over ..	57	50	7	46
Total ..	128	85	43	128

TABLE 2—New cases of Gonorrhoea.

Age	Norwich		Norfolk		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 16 ..	—	—	—	1	1
16–17 ..	1	6	1	2	10
18–19 ..	6	7	4	4	21
20–24 ..	16	13	6	3	38
25 and over ..	27	6	23	1	57
Total ..	50	32	34	11	127

Of the female cases included under Norfolk, one aged 15 and two aged 16 were referred from Bramerton Remand Home. The infection was acquired in Lowestoft, London and Norwich respectively.

The 15–19 age group in the males comprised 14.6%, and in the females 46.5%. This proportion is very much higher than the national average. Of the 43 female patients, 24 were single, 14 married and 5 separated. From the history given they can be divided into primary or secondary contacts. The promiscuous female infectious pool would contain the primary contacts.

TABLE 3—New cases of Gonorrhoea.

	Single		Married		Separated	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Under 20 ..	9	9	1	1	—	—
20–24 ..	2	3	1	7	2	1
25 and over	—	1	2	2	1	1
Total ..	24		14		5	

Five male patients with Gonorrhoea, resident in Norfolk, attended the clinic at Great Yarmouth. Of these, three were in the catchment area of this clinic.

The presence of a large promiscuous female pool of gonorrhoea is shown by the following table.

Place of infection of Males with Gonorrhoea	1963	1964	1965
In locality of clinic ..	70	59	48
Outside clinic area ..	15	11	22
Unknown	11	11	15
Total	96	81	85

Evidence of effective venereal disease control in the area of the clinic would show a reversal of the figures in lines 1 and 2.

Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

An increase from 49 cases in 1964 to 70 cases was recorded. This condition is most probably acquired through sexual intercourse, but is not necessarily related to promiscuity.

Other Genital Conditions Requiring Treatment, increased from 107 to 131.

Conditions Requiring No Treatment, increased from 184 to 206.

This function of the clinics in excluding venereal disease in those who have taken risks, and in reassuring anxious patients continues to be a major and important part of the service given. That the numbers under the last two headings continue to rise, reflects the result of Health Education rather than increased promiscuity.

Present Position

The promiscuous female infectious pool of venereal disease can only be reduced by taking prompt and active steps to trace named contacts, and those defaulters who may be treatment failures.

The urgency of this problem is not generally recognised by the patient or by those who treat venereal disease outside the clinic. As medical treatment alone has failed to control venereal disease, a new approach must be attempted.